

NOTES
ON
TANGLEWOOD TALES

BY
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

with Introduction and Notes
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INTRODUCTION

I.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel, was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Mass, the son of a merchant captain, who died when the boy was only four years old; his mother lived afterwards in close retirement and straitened circumstances. At fourteen he went with her to a lonely farm in the woods of Raymond, Maine, and formed there a habit of solitude; at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1825, he began his first novel. But his progress was slow. After his return to Salem he shut himself up for twelve years 'in a heavy seclusion,' writing tales and verses. In 1828 he published anonymously his first novel, *Fanshawe*, which was successful. Continuing to contribute to annuals and magazines, he edited in 1836 a short-lived periodical for Goodrich, for whom too he wrote Peter Parley's *Universal History*. Meanwhile some of his short stories had gained such favourable notice from the *London Athenæum* that in 1837 *Twice-told Tales*, a volume of them, was issued and made his name. His genius, however, was not yet appreciated in his own country; diligent though he was with his pen, he was still unable to live by it. In 1839 the historian Bancroft, then collector of the port of Boston, appointed him weigher and gauger in the custom-house, a post he held until 1841; he then joined for a twelve month the Brook Farm idyllic, semi-socialistic community near Boston. Meanwhile he wrote and published a series of simple stories for children from New England history—*Grandfather's Chair*, *Famous Old People* and *Liberty Tree* (1841). Removing to Concord, Mass, he issued *Biographical Stories* (1842) for children and brought out an enlarged edition of the *Twice-told*

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Tales (1842). He wrote sketches and studies for the *Democratic Review*, which formed the *Mosses from an old Manse* (1846). The *Review* failed; and, as he lost all his savings at Brook Farm, he was forced to accept a place in the custom-house again—this time as surveyor in Salem. By the expiration of his term he had completed (1850) *The Scarlet Letter*, still the best known of his works. At Lenox, Mass, he now entered upon a phase of remarkable productiveness, writing *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), *The Wonder Book* (1851), *The Snow Image* (1852) and *The Blithedale Romance* (1852), which drew colouring from the Brook Farm episode. He settled at Concord in 1852 and wrote a life of General Franklin Pierce, his old college friend. Immediately afterwards he completed *Tanglewood Tales* (1853) a continuation of the *Wonder Book*. Pierce, on his inauguration as president in 1853 named Hawthorne consul at Liverpool, where he remained until near the close of 1857. A sojourn of a year and a half in Rome and Florence, beginning in 1858, supplied him with the materials for the *Marble Faun* (1860) published in England as *Transformation*. Returning to Concord, he wrote for the *Atlantic Monthly* the brilliant papers on England collected as *Our Old Home* (1863). He began a new romance founded on the idea of an elixir of immortality which remained unfinished at his death May 18, 1864, at Plymouth, N. H., whither he had gone in search of health. He was buried at Concord. With little faculty for the harmonies of verse, Hawthorne had a singular command over the musical qualities of prose. Although exceptionally fitted for conveying subtleties of thought and fantasy, his style is equally adapted to the comprehension of children, being invariably clear and strongly marked by common sense. Hawthorne was, but slowly recognised in his own country; but his fame has rapidly and steadily increased since his death. One version of the unfinished romance was published by his daughter Una as *Septimius Felton* (1872); another by his son Julian appeared as

Dr. Grimshaw's Secret (1883). His widow published his *American Note Books* (1868), *English Note Books* (1870), and *French and Italian Note Books* (1871) besides her own '*Notes in England and Italy*' (1868). See the Riverside edition (11 Vols. 1883) edited by G. P. Lathrop, who published *A study of Hawthorne* (1876); a complete memoir by Julian Hawthorne (1883); and other works by Henry James (1879), Lowell (1890), Moncure Conway (1890), H. Bridge (1893) and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop (1897). His son Julian born at Boston, Mass, June 22, 1846, studied at Harvard; devoted himself to engineering at Dresden; next worked in the New York docks; and returned to Dresden to pursue a life of letters, continued later in England, New York and Jamaica. His first novels, *Bressant* (1873) and *Idolatry* (1874) were followed by *Garth* (1875), *Sebastian Strome* (1880), *Prince Saroni's Wife* (1882), *Fortune's Fool* (1883), *Dust* (1884), *An American Monte Cristo* (1892), *Six Cent Sam's* (1893), *Love is a Spirit* (1896), &c.

II.

The writings of Hawthorne are marked by subtle imagination, curious power of analysis, and exquisite purity of diction. He studied exceptional developments of character, and was fond of exploring secret crypts of emotion. His shorter stories are remarkable for originality and suggestiveness, and his larger ones are as absolute creations as *Hamlet* or *Undine*. Lacking the accomplishment of verse, he was in the highest sense a poet. His work is pervaded by a manly personality, and by an almost feminine delicacy and gentleness. He inherited the gravity of his puritan ancestors without their superstitions, and learned in his solitary meditations a knowledge of the night-side of life which would have filled them with suspicion. A profound anatomist of the heart, he was singularly free

from morbidness, and in his darkest speculations concerning evil was robustly right-minded. He worshipped conscience with his intellectual as well as his moral nature; it is supreme in all he wrote. Besides these mental traits, he possessed the literary quality of style—a grace, a charm, a perfection of language which no other American writer ever possessed in the same degree, and which places him among the great masters of English prose.

III.

These stories were originally invented and handed down by word of mouth by the Greeks. **Note on Hawthorne's stories.** They represent and express the views on life and experience of ancient Greece. Though composed many thousand years ago, they are ever fresh and ever charming. In these stories Hawthorne makes the young think in pictures. These stories sometimes attempt to explain a natural phenomenon or fact and sometimes experiences of human life; sometimes they convey moral teaching, sometimes they celebrate the triumph of intelligence over brute force. Being composed in an age of simplicity, they are easy to understand, and carry their own explanation on their face.

Hawthorne has remodelled the Greek stories into a form suitable for modern readers. In doing so he claimed a free hand and adapt them to his own purpose by altering them, by cutting them short and representing the supernatural beings of Greek myth as merely human beings, so the heroes are not treated in such a dignified manner as the Greeks used to treat them.

These stories are supposed to have been related by Eustace Bright, a student to a number of children—Primrose, Periwinkle &c.—in a house called Tanglewood, among the Berkshire Hills on the west border of Massachusetts.

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ON
TANGLEWOOD TALES.

THE MINOTAUR.

Summary.—In the old city of Trœzene Theseus, son of Ægeus, and his mother Æthra lived with his grandfather, King Pittheus. Æthra used to go with little Theseus into a wood and sit down upon a moss-grown rock. Here she often talked with her son about his father Ægeus who ruled over Attica. Theseus often asked his mother why Ægeus, his father, did not live with them. Æthra used to reply that as a king his first duty was to look after his subjects and hence he could not. One day Theseus proposed that he would go to Attica to see his father, whereupon she replied that unless he could lift the rock on which they were sitting, he was not strong enough to set out on such an errand. Several times Theseus tried in vain to lift the stone; but when he was sufficiently grown up, he lifted the stone, and underneath discovered his father's sword and sandals which were kept for his use when he would be strong enough.

Now Theseus set out for Athens, and hearing from his grand-father that the land-route was infested with robbers and monsters, he chose it for love of adventure and fame, though King Pittheus offered to man a ship for his voyage. On his way to Athens, he killed two cruel robbers named Procrustes and Scinis and a wild sow which was a terror of all the farmers round about. He did many other valiant feats. Theseus, after reaching Athens, at the advice of his crafty cousins (who with the wicked enchantress Medea, Ægeus' wife, wanted to poison him) presented himself before his father as a stranger. While Theseus held out his hand to take the wine mixed with poison from his father's hand, Ægeus' attention

was drawn to the sword that hung at Theseus' side. Whereupon he recognised his son and welcomed him flinging away the fatal goblet. Medea in great disappointment left off Athens for good, after robbing the king of his crown jewels, in his fiery chariot drawn by four winged serpents to the great delight of the Athenians. Father and son lived happily for sometime. One morning when Theseus awoke he heard great lamentation. Hastening to the king he enquired what it all meant. The king replied that on that day lots were drawn to see which of the seven youths and seven maidens of Athens should go to be devoured by the terrible Minotaur, a monster having man's body and bull's head; and added that king Minos of Crete who defeated the Athenians had made peace on condition that annually fourteen young persons should be sent to be devoured by the monster. Thirteen young persons were chosen, Theseus offering himself to be the fourteenth. Ægeus tried much in vain to dissuade him. A vessel was fitted with black sails. Just as Theseus was going on board, his father told him that if he came back victorious, he would replace the black sails by white ones so that he and his people might know from a distance that he was safe. By and by they reached Crete the coasts of which were guarded by Talus, a brazen human figure of gigantic size, who knowing their errand, allowed them to enter the port. From the harbour a party of the guards of king Minos led them to the palace and confined them in a prison. Theseus spoke freely to the king, whereupon he was annoyed and ordered that Theseus should be the just morsel of the monster. At night Ariadne, daughter of Minos, with a torch in her hand, unbarred the door of the prison and took Theseus outside. First she proposed that Theseus should escape, but he refused to do so leaving his companions behind. Thereupon Ariadne led him to a labyrinth, the dwelling place of the monster, whom after a severe struggle Theseus killed. Then at the advice and with the help of Ariadne the party left Crete at night. Theseus tried his best to induce Ariadne to accompany him, but she declined to leave her old father alone. Somehow, Theseus forgot to change the black sails on homeward voyage, and Ægeus who was watching from a cliff, seeing the vessel with black sails threw himself into the sea and was drowned. Theseus with great joy ascended his father's throne.

Page 1.

Para. 1.

Minotaur—a monster having the body of a man and the head of a bull.

Trœzene—(also Trœzen) a sea-port on the south coast of the Gulf of Ægean, opposite Athens. *Foot*—base; give its *different* meanings. *Lofty*—high. *Pittheus*—one of the sons of Pelops, grandson of Zeus, and son of Tantalus and Dione. He was king of Trœzene. He is said to have taught the art of speaking, and to have written a book on the subject. *Sovereign*—ruling monarch; give its *different* meanings. *Beckoned*—considered, parse *man*. *Brought up*—educated, bred. *Naturally*—by nature. *Bright*—shining; intelligent. *Hardly fail of profiting*—sure to derive benefit from. *From his earliest remembrance*—as far as he could remember. *Moss-grown*—covered with moss, a family of flowerless plants. *Cf. Moss-trooper*—one of certain bands of robbers who formerly roamed over the borders of England and Scotland. *Deeply sunken*—buried deep. *Ruled*—reigned. *Attica*—the country of which the capital was Athens. *As-as*—equal to any well known city. *Adj.* from *city* is civic, civil. (eternal city=Rome, Holy city=Jerusalem. The city=the central part of London).

Para. 2.

His people—his subjects. What do you mean by *a* people, and *the* people? see Rowe's Hint. p. 104. *Take care of*—look after. *Are in the place of*—occupy the place of, are as dear to him as. *Spare*—save. It also means, to do without, to give away, to have mercy on, to use economically. *As adj.* it means, extra kept in reserve, scanty or thin. What do you mean by a *spare rib*?

Para. 3.

Why cannot I—what prevents me from going?

Page 2.

Para. 4.

That may &c.—in time you may go. *Set out*—start for. *Errand*—commission, mission. What do you mean by “an errand boy,” “a fool’s errand?”

Para. 5.

Persisted in inquiring—went on asking.

Para. 6.

But—only. *Tiny*—small. What is the difference between “raise” and “lift?”

Para. 7.

Opinion—notion; *verb* is ‘opine.’ *The little fellow &c.*—Theseus believed that he possessed great strength. *Grasping*—catching hold of. *Protuberance*—a swelling; a knob or something bulging out. *Tugged*—pulled hard. *Toiled*—laboured hard. *Amain*—adv. with all his force. Give different meanings of *main* and distinguish between *mane* and *main*. *Got himself.....breath*—became exhausted. Cf. *out and away*—by far; *out-and-out*—through, complete; *out at elbows* or *heels*—poor and shabby; *out of date*—no longer in use; *out of hand*—without delay, not under control; *out of print*—no longer to be bought, except second-hand (of a book); *out of touch*—not acquainted or in sympathy with; *out of the wood*—clear of dangers and difficulties; *ins and outs*—details. *Rooted into*—fixed by roots, so very difficult to move. *Parse* ‘wonder.’ *Taken*—required. *Bed*—foundation, resting place.

Para. 8.

Parse ‘looking on.’ *Zealous*—ardent, earnest. *Puny*—feeble; weak. *She could not.....sorrowful*—she naturally felt sorrowful. *Impatient*—eager. *Adventure*—bold or risky undertaking, enterprise.

Para. 9.

How it is—how does the matter stand. *I promise you.....permission*—I promise to give you permission. Derive *adj.* from “promise.” *Ans.* “promissory.”

Para. 10.

Whether it was yet &c.—whether proper time had come for him to go. *For years*—for many years. *Rosy-cheeked*—cheeks being like rose in colour. *Curly-headed*—head full of ringlets of hair. *Strain*—exert as much as possible. *Huge mass*—large piece. *Striving*—attempting. *Child as he was*—being only a child. *Giant*—a very large man possessing superhuman strength. *Without taking.....task*—without putting his whole strength. *Sinking*—going down.

Page 3.

Knob—a round ball at the end of anything. *Granite*—a very hard kind of rock. *Peeping out*—appearing outside; being visible. *Overhanging trees*—trees having branches hanging over. *Shed*—cast. *As often as.....came*—every autumn. *Base*—lowest part. *Fern*—a kind of plant. *Crept over*—grew slowly over and covered. *To all appearance*—apparently. *Fastened*—fixed. *Substance*—matter of which a thing is made.

Para. 11.

Looked—appeared. *Vigorous*—strong. *Get the upper hand*—overcome the resistance. *Ponderous*—very heavy. *Lump*—shapeless mass.

Paras. 12 and 13.

Started—moved. *Cracked*—split. Distinguish between *an answer* and *a reply*.

Para. 14.

Nor—when it means *and not*, the predicate precedes the subject as here. *Would be convinced*—would like to be fully persuaded. *Fancied*—thought, imagined. *Stem*—stalk. *Looked*—appeared. *Disquieted*—disturbed, agitated. *Began to be conscious*—began to be aware of, came to know. *Little while*—short time. *Send forth*—despatch. *Perils*—dangers.

Para. 15.

Oft-repeated—repeated frequently. *Receive*—welcome. *Stately*—grand; magnificent. *Courtier*—one who fre-

quents a king's court. *Heir*—one who inherits. (*Heir-at-law*—one who is legally heir to anything; *heir apparent*—one by law acknowledged to be heir; *heir presumptive*—one who stands nearest in succession, but whose right may be lost by the birth of a child, or by some other event happening). *Glowed*—shone, glistened. *Enthusiasm*—joyful excitement. *Still*—quiet.

Paras. 16 and 17.

Earnest—serious, determined. *Trial*—attempt; effort.

Page 4.

Para. 18.

Resolutely—firmly.

Para. 19.

Bent—stooped. *In good earnest*—right earnestly. *Strained*—exerted to the utmost. *Sinew*—muscle; *pl.* strength. *Strained every sinew*—employed his full strength; tried his utmost. *Manly strength*—strength of a man. *Resolution*—determination. *Whole*—undivided. *He put.....effort*—he tried to lift the stone with all his heart and boldness; *i. e.*, he employed all his mental and physical strength. *Wrestled*—grappled with, struggled to move. *Sluggish*—inactive. What is the meaning of *sluggard*? *Living*—animate; having life; so active. *Heaved*—raised. *Or*—otherwise. *Perish*—die. *Monument*—visible memorial. *Let the rock...monument*—and the rock serving as a tombstone over his grave, *i. e.*, the rock lying there would show that he perished in his effort to lift it. *Clasped*—fastened; joined. *Pride*—because her son was trying to do such a great feat of strength. *Sorrow*—because if he succeeded, he would part from her. *Stirred*—moved. *Bedded moss*—moss growing on the bed of earth in which the rock was fastened. *Shrub*—bush. *Turned upon its side*—moved to one side. *Conquered*—overcame the resistance; succeeded in lifting the stone.

Para. 20.

Taking breath—resting. *Through her tears*—through weeping for impending separation, yet she smiled on the success of her boy, *cf.* para. 19.

Para. 21.

At my side—with me. *Royal father*—father who is a king. *Mighty*—strong. *Laid*—placed.

Para. 22.

Slab—piece. *Cavity*—hole; receptacle. *Resemble*—to be like or similar to in appearance, character &c. *Coffer*—a chest (esp. for holding money or other valuables). *Upper mass*—the piece of stone which was above it. *Served*—worked for. *Lid*—cover. *Hilt*—handle. *Sandals*—a kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot.

Para. 23.

To be king of—to rule over. *Athens*—the capital of Greece. *Bade*—asked. *Treat*—regard; consider. *Prove yourself a man*—give proof that you have attained manhood. *Accomplished*—done, performed. *Put on*—wear, give the meanings of *put about, back, by, down, in, it, on, off, out, through, up to, up with, upon*. *In order to &c.*—so that you may walk in the path as your father has done; (it may mean also to trace him) behave like your father.

Page 5.

Gird—bind round. *Dragon*—a fabulous winged animal of the serpent kind. *Set out*—start.

Para. 24.

Persuaded—induced. *Present himself*—go personally to. *Earnestly*—seriously. *Get on board of a vessel*—sail in a ship. *By sea*—i. e., not by the land-route. *Fatigue*—weariness (from walking).

Paras. 25 and 26.

By land—the land route to Athens. *Quoth*—said, see Nesfield p. 91. *Venerable*—greatly respected (on account of age). *Infested*—made dangerous by being full of. *Monster*—a frightful animal or person, a fabulous animal. *A mere lad*—only a boy. *Trusted*—depended on, relied. *Perilous*—dangerous. *All by himself*—alone.

Pricked up his ears—listened with eager attention as an animal pricks up its ear erect to listen. *Ear*—adj. audible. *Eager*—anxious. *Met with*—encountered. *Bade a respectful &c.*—respectfully took leave of or said good-bye to. *Farewell*=*Fare-ye-well*=may thy going be well; leave-taking. *Affectionately*—with love. *Embracing*—clasping in the arms. *A good many*—see Nesfield p. 164. *Glistening*—shining, as she was weeping tears rolled on her cheeks. *Set forth*—started. *If the truth &c.*—to speak truly. *Gushed out*—flowed out involuntarily; i.e., though such a brave hero, yet he could not help shedding tears while taking leave of his mother. *He let the sun...them*—i.e., he did not stop to wipe his tears, but naturally in the course of his journey he forgot that painful leave-taking and his tears stopped. *Stoutly*—bravely. *On*—onward. *Stride*—step. Cf. “manly strength” in para. 19. *In his*—putting on his.

Para. 27.

Stop—wait. *Tell*—narrate. *Befel*—happened to. *Cleared of*—made free from; got rid of. *Alarmed*—frightened. *Ugly*—unpleasant; dangerous; cruel. *Making fun of*—cracking jokes, here killing. *Fall into his clutches*—come under his power; i.e., whom he could seize. *Happened to fall*—by chance fell. *Cavern*—a large cave. *Pretence*—show; pretext. *Hospitality*—friendly-welcome and entertainment.

Page 6.

Stretched—extended. *By main force*—by force, strength or violence. Cf. *With might and main*=with all one's power. *Lopped off*—chopped off as a woodman cuts off small branches of a tree. *Excellent*—very good (exciting laughter). *Joke*—a funny thing. *Weary*—tired. *Liked*—because he was sure to be put to death mercilessly whether tall or short. *Likewise*—similarly. *Scoundrel*—rascal; rogue; a person of very low character. *Was in the habit of*—used to. *Flinging*—throwing.

Cliff—a high, steep rock. *Victim*—one who fell into his clutches. *Give him exactly &c.*—treat him just as he deserved. *Deserts*—merits; deserving. What do you mean by *dessert* and *deserter*? *Tossed off*—threw down. *Pollute*—make unclean, defile. *Bosom*—heart. *Got rid of*—been made free from; been delivered from. *Consent*—agree. Scinis did not find a grave either in the sea or on earth. *Stuck fast*—remained fixed. *Naughtiness*—wickedness.

Para. 28.

Memorable—famous, worthy of being remembered. *Enormous*—very large, huge. *Terror*—cause of fear. *As he did not &c.*—as he did not think any good work, however humble it might be beneath his dignity. *Above doing*—too important and dignified to do. *Come in his way*—present itself to him, *i. e.*, he was in a position and had opportunity to do. *Monstrous*—uncommonly ugly, large or bad. *Carcase*—dead body of an animal. What do you mean by a *corpse*? *Bacon*—swine's flesh, *cf.* beef, veal, venison, mutton, pork, ham. *For bacon*—to be eaten as bacon. *Awful*—terrible. *Romping*—leaping or bounding; wandering. *Joint*—a large piece of meat. *Cut up into joints*—divided into small pieces. *But was a pleasant &c.*—though while alive, the sow was a frightful animal, yet its meats when cooked was very tender and delicious to eat. *Smoking on*—giving forth smoke being served hot. *I know not &c.*—that is, many persons partook of the bacon.

Para. 29.

End—Athens. *Valiant feats*—brave deeds. *Renown*—fame. *Of the day*—contemporary; of that age. *His fame.....him*—before he reached Athens, the Athenians had already heard of his many valiant feats. *Hercules*—see appendix. *Jason*—a famous Greek hero, who sailed with a band of young Greeks in a ship called "Argo" to Colchis in the Black Sea, whence after many adventures they carried back the golden fleece which was

guarded by a fierce dragon. *Castor and Pollux*—were twin sons of Jupiter, the one famous for horsemanship and the other for boxing. They were the patron gods of sailors. *Turn out*—become. *Fancied*—thought. *Magnificent*—grand. *Court*—a king's palace; it means also, persons forming the retinue of a sovereign. Give its other meanings. *He came.....him*—the fame of his exploits had preceded him. *Fame*—is personified.

Page 7.

Blow her trumpet—make it public; announce.

Para. 30.

He little suspected &c.—being innocent himself he never thought that there was &c. *Awaited*—kept in store for. *Encountered*—met with. *Yet this was the truth*—yet in reality it so happened. *Worn out*—exhausted, impaired in health. *Aged*—old. *Before his time*—i. e., though not old in age, yet was old in appearance on account of cares and anxieties. *Great while*—long. *Power*—control, authority. *Gallant*—brave. *Kind*—sort. *Steal away*—take or usurp by deceitfulness. *Crown*—kingdom. *Sceptre*—the staff or rod emblematic of sovereignty; authority. *Right of inheritance*—legal claim of lawful succession. *Own cousins*—children of the brothers or sisters of Ægeus by the same mother. *Enchantress*—magician. *Letting*—allowing.

Para. 31.

Found out—discovered. *Entrance*—gate. *Design*—scheme, plan. *Pretended*—made believe. *Making his &c.*—knowing him. *Try*—test. *Features*—countenance (pl.) *Likeness*—similarity. *Know*—recognise. *In a moment*—at once. *By the love &c.*—on account of the love he felt towards him. *Certain*—sure. *Knowledge*—information. *Put to death*—kill. *Get possession &c.*—occupy the throne. [Mark the craftiness and evil insinuation of the cousins.]

Page 8.

Para. 32.

Admission—being let in. *Pray*—I ask earnestly.

Para. 33.

Put in her word—interposed; intervened with a remark. *Caldron* or *cauldron*—a large kettle or boiler. *Fancy*—like. *Uncomfortable way*—i. e., by being boiled in the caldron. (The whole sentence is humorous). *Let*—allow. *Popped*—appeared and disappeared as a thing does when being boiled. *Take an airing*—ride for breathing pure air. *Vehicle*—conveyance. *But*—except. *Mischief*—injury; harm. *Wonders*—wonderful accounts. *Untold*—unrepeated, unnarrated. *Instantly*—at once; immediately. *Fatal*—causing death.

Para. 34.

Had an answer ready &c.—was quite ready to give the reply without delay or hesitation. Derive *adj.* from *tongue* and *lip*.

Paras. 35 and 36.

Please—may it please; *parse* “please.” *Admit*—allow to come in. *Civilly*—politely. *Invite*—ask, induce. *Goblet*—a large drinking cup. *Amuse*—divert. *Distilling*—making by a process of extraction. *Phial*—small bottle. *As to what &c.*—as regards its ingredients. *Secrets of my state*—particular mystery known to me only. *But*—only. *Answer for*—hold myself responsible, be liable to give an account.

Page 9.

He shall quite &c.—i. e., he shall instantly die without having time to execute his wicked plan of killing you. *Lay aside*—abandon.

Para. 37.

Smiled—for her sinister motive. *Mild enough*—quite inadequate or not violent or severe. *Plotting*—scheming. *Made no objection*—said nothing against. *Sip*—drink a little. *Brim*—upper edge of a cup. *Tumbled*—fell.

Para. 38.

Ushered—introduced with ceremony. *Royal apartment*—king's chamber. *Behold*—see ; take notice of. *Magnificent*—splendid. *Dazzling*—shining ; brightly. *Aspect*—look. *Majestic*—stately ; grand. *Years*—old age. *Infirmity*—weakness. *Heavily*—sorely. *Weighed*—oppressed. *Lump*—mass ; piece. *Ponderous*—heavy. *Bundled up*—tied up as in a bundle. *Laid*—placed. The sentence means every year his advancing age and increasing burden of his cares and weakness made him stoop lower. *Sweet*—pleasant. *Support*—uphold. *Cheer up*—make joyful ; encourage. *Alacrity*—cheerful willingness. *Renew*—restore. *Magic caldron*—see para. 34. *Throw himself**arms*—embrace him.

Para. 39.

Little—short. *Came up*—ascended. *Choked*—suffocated.

Page 10.

Tender—soft, e.g. affection ; love. *Gushed out*—flowed. *Swelled*—expanded. *All struggling.....together*—all tender feelings striving to express themselves in speech all at one and the same time. *Over-brimming*—overflowing with love. *Unless he could have &c.*—unless he revealed his identity to his father thereby giving vent to his feelings he was at a loss what to say or do. *Cunning*—crafty. *Passing*—taking place, i. e., she knew his feelings and what he intended to do. *Turn to his own ruin*—employ to bring about his ruin, i. e. representing his ardent love and consequent agitation to be the outcome of his conscious guilt (see para. 40). *Did her worst*—tried her utmost. *Unspeakable*—indescribable. *Agitated*—excited.

Para. 40.

Confusion—perplexity. *Conscious*—aware. *Guilt*—crime, wickedness (design of killing the king). *The wretch lives &c.*—this guilty person should not have been allowed to live so long. *Offer him the wine*—invite him to drink the wine.

Para. 41.

Drew—came. *Expression*—form. *Tender*—soft. *Indistinctly*—dimly. *Trotted*—dandled. *Stalwart*—sturdy. *Guessed*—conjectured. *Suffer*—allow. *Yield to*—give way to; be carried by. *Sensibility*—keen feeling or emotion. *Natural*—normal, happening in the ordinary course of events. A father's heart must be drawn towards the son. *Voice*—dictate. *Speak*—express; make conscious of. *Witchcraft*—art of sorcery. *Aspect*—view. The king under the influence of sorcery misinterpreted.

Para. 42.

Made up his mind—resolved, determined.

Para. 43.

Welcome—adj. received with gladness. *Show hospitality*—entertain friendly. *Do me the favour*—have the kindness. *Contents*—pl. things contained, here, wine. *Brimming over*—overflowing. *Delicious*—very pleasing to the taste. *Bestow on*—offer; give. Derive noun from "Bestow."

Page 11.

Quaff—drink in large draughts.

Para. 44.

Take away life—kill. *His heart was.....head*—he possessed better feelings than intelligence; he was noble in his heart but slow of understanding. *Quaked*—trembled. *Going to do*—about to do. *Great deal*—large quantity. *Slopped over*—was spilt. *Strengthen his purpose*—confirm him in his intention. *Precious*—valuable because so deadly.

Para. 45.

Mark the very thing which was pointed out to prove Theseus' guilt saved his life. Man proposes God disposes.

Para. 46.

At these words &c.—when the sword was pointed out Ægeus forgot every other tender feelings with which he

was contending so long except that of vengeance. *Deserved...death*—was worthy of death. *Erect*—straight. *Held out*—put forward. Give the meanings of *Hold hard*, *fast*, *forth*, *one's own*, *over*, *up*, *water*. *Steady*—firm. *Bent on*—directed. *Frown*—a stern look. *Kingly severity*—harshness natural to kings. *After all..... face*—notwithstanding all his failings he was noble-minded enough to persuade himself to kill even a faithless enemy by show of outward friendliness.

Para. 47.

Stern tone—harsh voice. *Wont*—was in the habit of. *Condemn*—sentence. *Beheaded*—executed. *You have well.....this*—ironical, meaning as you have intended to kill me you deserve to be killed by means of poisoned wine.

Para. 48.

Held out—extended, put forward. *His eyes had fallen*—he caught sight of. *Hung*—suspended. *Drew back*—took away ; withdrew.

Para. 49.

Came by—obtained ; got.

Page 12.

Para. 50.

Tremulous—shaking ; trembling.

Para. 51.

Flinging away—throwing. *Fatal goblet*—cup containing deadly poison. *Tottering down*—coming down trembling. *Fall into the arms of*—embrace. *These are.....eyes*—your eyes resemble your mother's. Parse son in "It is my son."

Para. 52.

New turn of affairs—change of the course of events ; i. e., instead of her son Medus being king, Æthra's son Theseus was received as rightful heir ; see para. 30. *Hurried out*—went out quickly. *Enchantment*—charm, magic. *Lost no time &c.*—began at once her work of

magic. *Hissing*—making a sound like that of escaping steam. *Wriggling*—twisting the body about. *Flourishing*—waving, brandishing. *Set off*—start. *Aerial journey*—journey through the air (not by land or water). *Crown jewels*—precious stones and valuable ornaments belonging to the king or state. *Cf. Crown colony, glass, lands, lining, prince.* Diminutive *coronet.* *Lay hands on*—seize, obtain. *Hand over head*—recklessly. *From hand to mouth*—precarious. *At first hand*—direct from the source. *A cool hand*—one who works steadily, one who acts impudently. *Green hand*—raw, inexperienced workman. *In hand*—at one's disposal. *Off hand*—thoughtlessly. *To show one's hand*—to expose one's purpose. *With a high hand*—haughtily. *With a heavy hand*—oppressively. *With clean hands*—with innocence. *Getting into*—entering, taking a place in. *Whipped up*—urged with lashing. *Ascended*—rose.

Para. 53.

Scrambled—went on hands and knees (because he was old and weak). *Bawled*—shouted. *Abominable*—hateful, detestable. *Run out of doors*—came outside their houses. *Spectacle*—sight (a fiery chariot drawn by winged serpents in the air). *Set up a shout of joy*—raised a joyful sound, began to shout in delight. *Prospect*—expectation, chance. *Bursting with rage*—giving vent to violent passion. *Venomous*—poisonous. *Spiteful*—malicious. *Glaring fiercely*—angrily looking at. *Blaze*—a burst of light or flame. *Shook her hands*—in a threatening attitude. *Multitude*—crowd. *Below*—on earth. *Scattering*—throwing hither and thither. *Curse*—an imprecation of evil. *Unintentionally*—without meaning to do so.

Page 13.

First water—finest quality. *Cf. soft or hard water.* *Great*—large. *Emerald*—a precious stone of green colour. *Ruby*—a precious stone of red colour. *Sapphire*—a transparent precious stone. *Opal*—a precious stone,

with brightly changing and rainbow-like reflections. *Topaz*—a precious, transparent stone of various brilliant colours, generally yellowish. *Helped herself out*—stole, took without permission. *Strong-box*—a box made proof against fire and burglary, for keeping valuables. *Cf.* strong-room, strong-hold. *Came pelting down*—fell heavily as pieces of stones. *Hailstone*—frozen rain. *Forthwith*—immediately. *Gathered up*—collected together. *Welcome to the whole*—were at liberty to take the whole lot. *Had*—possessed. *Hateful*—malicious. *Flaming*—fury. *Riddance*—deliverance.

Para. 54.

Taken into great favour—treated very much kindly and affectionately. *Weary*—tired. *Boyish effort*—attempt while yet a boy. *Active*—energetic. *Relating things &c.*—i. e., simply recounting feats that he has already done without attempting to do fresh ones. *Ambition*—aspiration. *Heroic*—brave. *Worth telling*—worthy of being recorded and celebrated by. *Worth*—see Nesfield p. 91. *In prose and verse*—worth commemorating both in prose and poetry. *Chained*—bound by a chain. *Made a public &c.*—exposed him to the public. *Admiration*—praise. *Pretty soon*—before long. *Undertook*—took in hand. *Affair*—adventure. *Foregone*—performed beforehand, past. *Mere boy's play*—simply nothing, of no importance. *Occasion*—cause of an event. *Parse follows.*

Paras. 55 and 56.

Fancied—thought, supposed. *Was running in*—was present. *Melancholy*—sorrowful. *Wail*—lamentation. *Eyes were open*—was wide awake. *Sob*—a short, convulsive sigh. *Groan*—a deep, low sound of pain or grief. *Scream*—crying out. *Mingled*—mixed. *Deep*—heavy.

Page 14.

Habitation—dwelling place, house. *Issuing out*—coming out. *Separate*—different. *United*—combined, mingled. *Affliction*—distress, grief. *Startled*—started.

awakened, roused. *Slumber*—sleep. *Inquired what &c.*—asked the meaning of all that.

Para. 56.

Lamentable—sorrowful. *Affair*—matter, event. *In hand*—about to take place. *Wofullest*—most sorrowful. *Anniversary*—the return of a day year after year on which an event occurs and is celebrated. *Annually*—yearly. *Draw lots*—cast lots. *Devoured*—eaten, consumed.

Para. 57.

Put his hand &c.—i. e., how ready he was to fight. *At the risk of &c.*—endangering one's own life, putting one's life into jeopardy.

Para. 58.

Shook his &c.—as a sign of doubt or misgiving. *Venerable head*—head full of grey hair. *Convince*—fully persuade. *Explanation*—detailed account. Where is *Crete*? *Shaped*—formed. *Hideous*—very ugly and frightful. *Disagreeable*—unpleasant. *Suffered to exist*—allowed to remain alive. *Desert*—desolate. *Duskiness*—dim light. *Tormented*—troubled, tortured. *Abominable* detestable. *Aspect*—figure. *King Minos*—was a real king of Crete. During recent excavations in Crete, his palace has been discovered. *Laid out*—expended. *Vast deal*—very large amount. *Comfort*—happiness. *Mischief's sake*—for doing harm to others. *Beaten*—defeated. *Beg*—sue. *No peace could &c.*—they could not induce Minos to make a treaty with them. *Pet*—favourite, darling.

Page 15.

Grievous—painful. *Calamity*—disaster, great misfortune or cause of misery. *Borne*—endured. *Shrieks*—screams. *Fatal*—doomed. *Damsel*—young unmarried girls. *Dreaded*—feared. *Destined*—doomed, fated. *Glut*—satisfy to the full. *Ravenous*—greedy and rapacious. *Maw*—stomach (of beasts or birds). *Detestable*—abomin-

able. *Man-brute*—because the monster was partly a man and partly a bull.

Para. 59.

Straightened up—stretched himself to the fullest height. *Indignant*—full of anger. *Despiteful*—scornful. *Tender*—affectionate. *Compassionate*—sympathetic. *All in one look*—all the different feelings were mingled together and visible on his face, the expression was a mixture of all the contending feelings.

Para. 60.

Be the seventh—take the place of the seventh.

Para. 61.

Expose—lay open to, put in the way of danger. *Fate*—doom. *Destiny*—lot, fate. *Hold above*—keep aloof being superior to them. *Common*—ordinary, not belonging to the royal family.

Para. 62.

The answer of Theseus shows that he understood the true duty of a king. *Rightful*—lawful. *Take upon me*—embrace. *Answerable to heaven*—liable to give an account to God. *Welfare*—prosperity, happiness. *Bound*—under obligation. *Sacrifice*—give up, resign. *Come to any harm*—be injured.

Para. 63.

Shed tears—wept. *Tears*—in this sense is used only in *pl.* cf. *Thanks*. *Besought*—begged. *Desolate*—lonely, comfortless. *But*—only. *Valiant*—brave. *He had &c.*—it seems Ægeus was not happy in his son Medus by Medea; Theseus was away from him, so he had just begun to realise the happiness derived from paternal affection for a worthy son. *Was in the right*—was following the proper course, was justified in his action. *Give up*—for-sake, relinquish. *Resolution*—determination. *Assured*—told positively. *Eaten up*—devoured. *Unresistingly*—without offering any resistance or opposition. *Battle for his dinner*—i. e., Minotaur shall have to fight hard.

with me and conquer me before he can feed on me. [The-
seus implied that he would fight with the monster and
hoped to conquer him.]

Page 16.

Help it—prevent his going. *Consented*—agreed.
Rigged—equipped. *Tender*—young. *Harbour*—port.
Embark—go to or put on board (ship). *Sorrowful mul-
titude*—crowd of sorrowful people. *Accompanied*—came
along with. *Leaning*—resting against. *Single*—one,
only. *Looking.....Athens*—he appeared as if he was
burned with the sorrow of all the Athenians.

Para. 64.

Going on board—embarking. *Bethought*—called to
mind.

Para. 65.

Grasping—clasping. *As indeed &c.*—because *black*
is the sign of sorrow and mourning, as *violet* of penitence,
white of festivity, purity and joy &c. *Despair*—hopeless-
ness. *Weighed down*—burdened. *Survive*—continue
to live. *Creep*—go slowly. *Yonder*—visible at a dis-
tance. *Watch if there &c.*—see if any ship be visible
expecting your return). *Chance*—an unexpected event,
opportunity. *Happy*—fortunate, lucky. *Escape*—get
safely away. *Jaws*—pl. mouth. *Escape the jaws &c.*—
be not devoured. *Tear down*—take down. *Dismal*—
gloomy, sorrowful, black. *Hoist*—raise up. *Bright*—
clear, shining, white. *Horizon*—the boundary or circle
where earth or sea and sky seem to meet. *Derive adj.*
from it. *Victorious*—conquering, winning; *i. e.*, killing
the monster. *Welcome*—receive. *Festal*—of feast or
holiday, joyous. *Uproar*—shout. *Festal uproar*—shouts
of joy. *Never heard before*—unprecedented.

Para. 66.

Mariner—sailor. *Trimmed*—made tidy and balanced
rightly. *To the wind*—to the direction of the wind.
Fairly—favourably. *Off the shore*—from the shore sea-

ward. *Made up*—consisted of. *Pretty much*—mostly; *Pretty*—in such phrase means “in a moderate degree,” cf. *pretty good*. *Pouring forth*—issuing, giving out. *Being pretty much &c.*—the wind which blew from the shore consisted mostly of the sighs of the people. The figure of speech is *hyperbole*. *By and by*—gradually, after a short time. *Got to*—reached. *Fairly out to sea*—some distance in the open sea. *Stiff*—strong and steady. *Drove*—forced along. *White-capped waves*—because they broke into foam under the strong wind. *Delightful errand*—pleasant mission. *Imaginable*—able to be imagined, thinkable. *Imaginary*—not real, existing only in the mind. *Sad business enough*—very sorrowful errand as they were going to be devoured by the Minotaur. *Question*—am in doubt. *Keep them in order*—keep them under control, look after them. *Continue*—go on. *Miserable*—unhappy. *I rather question &c.*—I am not sure whether it is possible for fourteen young persons without any elderly person to look after them, to pass the whole time in misery during the voyage, i. e., their elastic nature and natural vivacity should make them forget their impending doom and make them pass the time merrily. *Undulating*—moving up and down. *Suspect*—guess.

Page 17.

Hearty—with whole heart, sincere. *Burst*—breaking out. *Unseasonable*—untimely, not keeping with their doom; because people condemned to death do not think of dancing and laughing. *Merriment*—joviality, cheerful sport. *Victim*—persons condemned to death. *Show themselves*—become visible. *Far off*—remote. *To be sure*—certainly, surely. *Grave*—serious, for they neared the the place of their doom. *Sight*—of mountains of Crete.

Para. 67.

Substantial—real, material, they caught only a faint glimpse of the land. *Looming up*—appearing large and indistinct (in the distance or above the horizon). *Fancied*—supposed, thought. *Glare*—dazzling light. *A long way*

off—at a great distance. *Flinging*—throwing, reflecting. *Gleam*—beam of light. *Across the waves*—over the sea.

Para. 68.

Flash—quick outburst of flame. *Inquired of*—asked. *Master*—captain.

Para. 69.

Before—because he used to come there every year with the victims. *Talus*—a mythical brazen man, the work of Hephaestus. He was given to Minos by Zeus, and guarded the island, walking round it thrice daily. When strangers approached, he made himself red-hot and then embraced them.

Para. 70.

Fresher—more brisk, stronger. *Time*—leisure. *Flew*—ran. *Figure*—form. *Gigantic*—of a very large size: enormous. *Appeared*—seemed. *Striding*—walking with long steps. *Measured movement*—steady, uniform and regular in movement. *Margin*—coast. Derive *adj.* from it. *Stepped from &c.*—passed from one cliff to another, so long were its legs. *Headland*—cape. *Foamed*—threw up froth. *Thundered*—roared. *Island*—*adj.* insular. *Dim.* islet. *Dashed*—threw up. *Jet*—spouting, throw, cast. *Spray*—drops of water sprinkled from waves &c. *Remarkable*—notable, unusual. *Flickered*—flamed weakly and unsteadily. *Glimmered*—shone feebly. *Vast*—very big. *Countenance*—face. *Metallic lustre*—brightness of a metal. *Splendour*—brightness. *Threw*—reflected. *Fold*—a doubling over of cloth &c. *Garment*—dress. *Waving*—moving. *Fell heavily*—suspended or stretched heavily. *Woven*—worked with, made of.

Para. 71.

Nigher—nearer. *Actually had life or no*—whether really alive or not. *Life-like motions*—such movements and gestures as a living creature would make. *Life-like*—exactly like a living animal. *Jerk*—spasmodic movement of the muscles. *Gait*—manner of walking, step. *Together*

with—in addition to, taking with. *Brazen aspect*—features looking as if made of brass. *True*—actual.

Page 18.

Machinery—machine, clockwork. *Piece*—article. *Enormous*—huge. *Club*—heavy stick. Give its *different* meanings.

Para. 72.

Wonder—wonderful or strange object. *Was at leisure**him*—had time to answer his questions, see para. 70.

Para. 73.

Live—living. *Brazen image*—an inanimate form made of brass.

Para. 74.

Perplexed—puzzled. *Point*—matter. *That truly*.....*me*—I have indeed been at a loss to find out whether he is alive or not. *Hammered out*—prepared (by striking a piece of brass with a hammer). *Vulcan*—the god of fire, hence the patron-god of workers in metal. *Skilfullest*—most dexterous or clever. *Workers in metal*—e. g. blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith &c. *Sense*—intelligence. *Challenging*—i. e. demanding who they were, like a sentinel. *Sinew*—muscle. *Marching*—walking, roaming. [The captain implies what the giant does is impossible both for an inanimate image and a living creature.] *Puzzler*—that which causes perplexity, bewildering. *Take him*.....*will*—consider him either a living creature or an image, just as you please.

Para. 75.

Bounding onward—leaping forward. *Clangour*—loud ringing noise. *Trod*—walked. *Sea-beaten rock*—rock against which the waves of the sea dashed. *Crack*—split. *Crumble*—break into small pieces. *Foamy*—full of froth. *Beneath his weight*—on account of his heavy foot-steps. *Straddled*—stood with legs wide apart. *Clear across it*—complete over it, though the sides of the entrance were so wide apart. *Planted*—fixed, placed. *Up-*

lifting—raising. *But-end*—the large or thick end. *Formidable*—terrible, alarming. *Posture*—attitude. *Gleaming*—glistening. *Metallic surface*—outside which was made of brass. *There seemed.....pieces*—it appeared that the next thing would be that he would &c. *Fetch down*—bring down. *Slam bang*—strike noisily (slang). *Smash*—break to pieces. *Heeding*—taking care; thinking; paying attention to. *Clock-work*—machinery. *There is seldom.....clock-work*—it is known to all that a giant, though a living creature, is devoid of the tender feeling of mercy, and a machinery, however cleverly it may work, being inanimate is incapable of any feeling.

Page 19.

Blow was coming—he was about to strike. *Unclosed*—opened. *Figure*—the brazen giant.

Para. 76.

Ring—resounding; echoing (because he was brazen). *Reverberation*—resounding echo. *As*—Rel. pron. *After.....hammer*—after the hammer has ceased to strike the bell.

Para. 77.

Errand—business. *Thundered*—roared, spoke in a loud voice. *Whirled*—revolved rapidly. *Aloft*—high. *Threateningly*—in a threatening manner. *Smite*—strike. *Thunderstroke*—powerful flash of lightening. *Right*—directly. *Amid ships*—inside the ship. *Had been at war*—waged war, engaged in fighting.

Para. 78.

Pass—enter (the harbour).

Para. 79.

Loud word—“pass” spoken loudly. *Rolled*—echoed and re-echoed. *Booming*—loud, round and hollow. *Glided*—moved along smoothly. Give the different meanings of *port*. *Resumed*—continued. *Sentinel*—guard; watchman. *Revolving*—going round. *Immense strides*—very

long steps. *Never-ceasing task to do*—the task which shall never be completed, ever-continued work.

Para. 80.

Guards—pl. the troops who form the body guard of a sovereign. *Led*—taken. *Ushered*—ceremoniously introduced. *Stern*—severe. *Pitiless*—cruel. *Have a stillbreast*—had a harder heart. *Man of iron*—feelingless and pitiless man. *Shaggy*—having long, rough hair. *Bent his.....brows*—looked gloomily at. *Mortal*—man. *Fresh and tender beauty*—being in the prime of youth they were delicate, sweet and ruddy.

Page 20.

Innocent looks—looks which indicated innocence of heart. *Sitting on thorns*—i. e., as uncomfortable as if he were sitting on sharp thorns. *Every soul*—every one. *Bidding them go free*—setting them at liberty. *As the summer wind*—without the least restraint, just as the summer wind blows in whatever direction it listeth. *Immitigable*—unrelenting. *Cared*—paid heed to, was concerned with. *Plump*—fat and fleshy. *Gratify*—satisfy. *Appetite*—craving (for food and drink). *Pretty*—moderately. *Tough*—hard, so not delicious to eat.

Para. 81.

Footstool—a stool for resting the foot of a person sitting. *Poke*—thrust or push about (*esp.* with a pointed instrument). *Rib*—one of the bones from the back bone to the front of the chest. *Try*—examine. *Good flesh*—fat, plump. *Nod*—slight bending of the head. *Dismissed*—sent away. *Eyes rested on*—looked steadfastly at. *Calm*—serene, not agitated.

Para. 82.

Appalled—dismayed, filled with dread.

Para. 83.

Offered—sacrificed; gave up. *Freely*—voluntarily; willingly. *Perpetrated*—committed. *As many*—i. e., seven. *Dost thou.....heart*—do you not tremble in fear

when you examine the wickedness of your own heart. *Sitting*—participle referring to “thou.”

Para. 84.

Do you think so?—do you think I am really a hideous monster? *To-morrow.....king*—to-morrow morning when the Minotaur will devour you, then you shall have a chance to know whether I am more hideous monster or the Minotaur, *i.e.*, you will know that the Minotaur is more terrible than I am. *Free-spoken*—who speaks his mind freely and fearlessly. *Morsel*—a small bit of food taken at a time. *Be the first morsel*—be first devoured.

Para. 85.

Tender-hearted—kind. *Doomed*—condemned.

Page 21.

Captive—prisoner. *Iron-breasted*—pitiless, cruel. *Idea*—thought. *Needlessly*—unnecessarily. *Thrown away*—sacrificed, destroyed. *Bloom*—emblem of fresh youth, prime. *Rose blossom*—fresh youth free from all cares and anxieties. *Preferred*—liked better. *Plumpest*—fattest. *Spirited*—full of life and courage, plucky. *Bearing*—conducting, behaving. *Terrible peril*—great danger. *Flung*—threw.

Para. 86.

Peace—hold your peace, be silent. *State policy*—principle in conducting the government of a country. *cf.* state-paper, state-trial, state-room, states-man. *Comprehension*—understanding. *Quite beyond.....comprehension*—the principle on which a government is carried on is so intricate that you cannot understand it. *Water*—pour water. *Caitiffs*—villains. *Partridge*—titarr. *Supper*—last meal taken at night.

Para. 87.

Enough to devour—*i. e.*, he looked so cruel as if he would devour himself. *Trouble*—of devouring. *In their favour*—on their behalf. *Led away*—taken outside;

Clapped—noisily confined. Dungeon—a close, dark prison. Was in the habit of—used to. Calling for—demanding, requiring. Sobbed.....slumber—being exhausted by weeping fell asleep. Felt conscious—became aware, knew. Responsibility—charge. Way—means, plan. Extremity—the very end, great danger. Paced to and fro—walked backward and forward. Gloomy—dark and cheerless. Shut up—confined. Awake—i. e., thinking out some means of deliverance.

Para. 88.

Unbarred—unfastened, opened. Torch—mashál.

Page 22.

Para. 89.

Choose—wish, like.

Paras. 90 and 91.

Follow me—come along with me. Tread—walk. Softly—without making any noise. Became—happened to. Led forth—brought out. Darksome—very dark. cf. wholesome, handsome.

Para. 92.

Deliver—make free from. Tribute—money paid by a conquered state, here, fourteen persons in lieu of money.

Para. 93.

Deprived of—took away from, stripped. Need—require, i. e., shall have to use it, see para. 107. Pray..... well—may God help you to use your sword effectively.

Para. 94.

Led—guided. By the hand—by catching hold of the hand. Grove—a small wood or cluster of trees. Shadowy—full of shadow, hence dim. Distinguish between. Shade and shadow. Wasted.....trees—vainly tried to light the place, but its light was prevented from penetrating by the tops of the trees growing thick. Glimmering—flickering, unsteady. Beam—streak of light. Pathway—road.

Good way—long way. *Obscurity*—darkness, gloom. *Marble*—a kind of stone sufficiently hard to take a fine polish. *Overgrown*—covered. *Creeping plants*—creepers. *Shaggy*—rough looking. *Verdure*—greenness, vegetable growth. *Lofty*—high. *Massive*—bulky. *Mysterious*—obscure. *Clambered over*—climbed over with hands and feet. *To be passed through*—to enter by a door or passage. *But*—only. *Press*—push. *Particular*—special. *Block*—piece (of stone). *Solid*—well-built. *Yielded*—gave way. *Yielded to.....touch*—as soon as she touched it, an entrance was made by the removal of the piece of stone. *Disclosing*—opening to view. *Admit*—let in, allow to enter. *Crept through*—passed through or entered slowly and stealthily. *Swung back.....place*—came back with a jerk.

Para. 95.

Labyrinth—a building having a series of intricate passages along which it is difficult to find one's way. *Dædalus*—a cunning workman in the employ of Minos said to have invented the axe, the wedge, and other tools as well as the sails of ship. The figures made by him were said to have been so cleverly constructed that they had to be tied up to prevent them running away. He made wings of feathers and wax for himself and his son. Dædalus landed safely in Italy. But his son flew too near the sun, so that the wax melted and he perished in the sea. *Made himself.....wings*—prepared a pair of wings for himself.

Page 23.

Cunning—clever, dexterous. *Workman*—mechanic, artisan. *Artful*—cunning. *Contrivance*—invention. *Doorway*—gate. *Were we*—if we were. *It*—doorway. *Thither*—to that place. *Seek*—find.

Para. 96.

Bewilders—perplexes, puzzles, confuses.

Para. 97.

Rough—harsh. *Disagreeable*—unpleasant. *Resembled*—was like or similar to. *Lowing*—bellowing noise. *Rude*—coarse, rough. *Articulation*—distinct sound with meaning. *Hoarse*—harsh. *To shape.....words*—to utter words with meanings by modulating his harsh breath. *Sounded*—seemed.

Para. 98.

Closely grasping—tightly clasping. *All in a tremble*—violently trembling. *Follow*—go after. *Winding*—bending course, intricacy. *Silken string*—thread of silk. *Win*—gain. *Lead*—guide.

Para. 99.

Ready drawn—drawn out, so ready for use. *Scabbard*—sheath, cover. *Inscrutable*—mysterious, that cannot be searched into and understood. *Is more.....tell*—I do not know. *Contrived*—made, planned. *Maze*—labyrinth. *Before or since*—before or after that. *Intricate*—involved, complicated. *Brain*—intelligence, thinking power. *Planned*—designed. *The heart...man*—the heart of a man is so complicated that he cannot understand himself. *Which last*—the heart. *Ten times*—much more. *Mystery*—a thing that is unintelligible or wholly unknown. *Taken*—walked. *Lost sight of*—missed, was unable to see.

Page 24.

Five more—five more steps. *Dizzy*—giddy. *On*—onward. *Arch*—a structure in the form of a curve over an opening. *Now*—at one time. *Ascending*—climbing. *Flight*—a series of steps one above another. *Banging*—slamming with noise. *Spun round*—twirled or turned round. *Whirled*—revolved rapidly, carried off hastily. *It really seemed.....them*—it appeared as if the walls were turning round and he himself was moving with them. *Hollow*—sunken in the ground. *Avenue*—way, passage (*up*—one under trees). *Farther off*—at a distance. *Resounded*—echoed. *Cruel*—harsh. *Ugly*—

unpleasant. *Withal* so like—in spite of resembling human voice so closely. *Withal*—adjective, in spite of being. *Neither*—bull's roar and human voice. *Parse*—it. *Sterner*—harder. *At every step*—as he advanced. *Audacity*—insolence, impudence. *He felt.....exist*—he felt that it was a disgrace for the moon and the sky to have to look up and the earth to accommodate such a monster as was allowed to live.

Para. 100.

Gathered over—covered. *Dusky*—dark. *Discern*—see, observe. *Bewilderment*—intricacies, confusion. *Lost*—unable to find his way. *Straight path*—i. e., of a city or town as contrasted with the intricate and winding passage of a labyrinth. *Every little while*—every now and then, at short intervals. *Gentle*—soft. *Twitch*—quick, sudden pull. *Cord*—thread, because Ariadne was pulling it every now and then. *Tender-hearted*—kindly disposed. *Fearing-hoping*—i. e., he might be devoured by the monster—*hope*, i. e., he might conquer the Minotaur. *Close by his side*—near him. *Giving.....side*—it is psychological fact that people near and dear to us may influence us from a distance. *Slender*—thin. *I can.....silk*—it is sure that the thin silken thread conveyed the sympathy of Ariadne to Theseus; i. e., her very presence at the gate and her waiting there for Theseus convinced him that she felt sympathy for him and so encouraged him. *Come close upon him*—approach very near him. *Zigzag*—turning sharply in and out with sharp corners; windings. *Wriggle*—twisting.

Para. 101.

Sure enough—undoubtedly. *Ugly*—ungainly, detestable. *All over*—throughout, i. e., though his head only was bull's, yet he looked like a bull in other parts of his body. *Preposterously*—absurdly, (*lit.* with the hind part placed in front). *Waddling*—moving from side to side in walking. *Happened*—chanced.

Page 25.

Monstrous—hedious. *Being so*—looking like a man, a man with a bull's head is surely a hedious creature and the very fact of its looking like a man partly made it appear more ugly. *Wretched*—unhappy, miserable. *Mate*—companion. *Incapable*—unable, wanting the faculty. *Affection*—love. *Shuddered at him*—trembled at seeing him. *Sensible*—conscious. *Pity*—compassion. *All the more*—the more pity he felt. *Solitary*—lonely, as there was none on whom he could vent his anger. *Frenzy*—madness, violent excitement. *Emitting*—giving out, issuing forth. *Oddly*—strangely. *Half-shaped words*—intelligible and articulate words. *Miserable*—wretched. *Longed*—desired, was eager. *Eat up*—devour. *Human race*—the whole mankind.

Para. 102.

Bull-headed villain—rogue having the head of a bull. *Little people*—i. e., the young children to whom these stories are addressed. *See*—realise one of these days—in the near future (when you are able to understand these things). *Do now*—realise at the present moment. *Suffers*—allows. *Fellow-creatures*—other men. *Separated*—alienated, removed. *Companionship*—society. *My good... ..was*—little children, who read this story, you will realise very soon, as I do realise to-day, that a man who contracts evil passion or allows any evil passion already contracted to master him, is a human Minotaur, so an enemy of mankind and separated from all good society and its influence; it is not only sufficient to guard against wickedness but it is also a bounden duty to forsake the existing once.

Para. 103.

Auditors—hearers, those who read or listen to these stories (which are written to be repeated to children). *A hero.....afraid*—i. e., it impossible for such a brave man to be frightened. *Not had*—he would not have been afraid even if. What words are omitted after "not?"

Fancy—imagine, suppose. *Crisis*—critical moment, decisive moment. *Tremulous*—shaking, not steady, because Ariadne felt nervous for Theseus' safety. [Knowing that at the other end of the string, another person was anxiously waiting for his safety, he became more bold]. *Giving*—supplying with. *Might*—strength. *Much*—strength and courage. *Had*—possessed. *Little*—because being a young girl she had very little strength and courage to spare and impart to other. *It made.....much*—he felt doubly strong and courageous on account of her sympathy. *To confess the honest trust*—to declare the true state of his heart, to speak unvarnished truth. *Whole*—strength and courage. *Turning about*—turning round. Cf. *Turn tail*—flee. *Turn the table*—reverse the original position. *Turn to good account*—employ to advantage. *Turn one's back upon*—leave with contempt. *Turn a deaf ear to*—refuse to listen to. *Turn a penny*—gain a trifle. *Caught sight of*—saw. *Instantly*—at once. *Lowered*—brought down. *Sharp*—pointed. *Exactly*—just. *Rush*—push. *Belched forth*—uttered, threw out. *Tremendous*—very loud. *Human language*—speech as used by man. *Disjointed*—unconnected, incoherent. *Shaken to pieces*—each word divided into several parts just as a very angry and excited man would speak. *Gullet*—throat.

Page 26.

Para. 104.

Guess—conjecture. *Intended*—meant. *Gesture*—posture or movement. *Wits*—understanding, keenness of intelligence. *Sharper*—mark the pun, as regards horns, it means *pointed*, as regards wits, it means *keen*. *Service*—use. *Sense*—meaning. *Uttered*—spoke.

Para. 105.

Stick—penetrate, pierce. *Toss*—throw.

Para. 106.

Deigned—condescended. *Magnanimous*—large-hearted, high-minded, generous. *Assault*—attack. *With*

—along with, using when attacking. *Insolent*—insulting.
Language—speech, words.

Para. 107.

Without words.....side—neither the Minotaur nor Theseus wasted time in speaking. *Ensued*—commenced. *Awful*—terrible, fearful. *Beneath the sun or moon*—on earth. *Turned out*—ended, resulted. *Headlong*—hasty, precipitated. *Rush*—dash, attack. *Missed*—failed to hit. *By a hair's breadth*—very narrowly. *Broken.....wall*—dashing against the wall it broke a portion of one of its horns which became shorter than the other. *Mishap*—ill-luck, misfortune. *Bellowed*—lowed, roared. *Intolerably*—unbearably. *Tumbled down*—fell (suddenly). *Mistook*—took the bellowing for a loud thunderstorm. *Heavy*—loud. *Smarting*—feeling sharp pain. *Galloped*—moved by leaps or very rapidly. *Ridiculous*—funny, absurd. *Way*—manner. *Long afterwards*—i. e., when he recalled the event to his mind. *Precisely*—exactly. *At the moment*—at the very time. *Antagonist*—opponent, adversary. *Stood up to one another*—faced each other; (as two opponents are mentioned, "one another" should be "each other"). *Sword to horn*—sword against horn. *Made run at*—dashed against furiously. *Grazed*—rubbed or scratched slightly. *Flung*—threw. *Stabbed*—thrust, wounded. *To*=extent, limit. *Cut a great caper*—executed an odd movement. *Bull mouth*—mouth of a bull which he possessed. *From ear to ear*—to the utmost extent. *Prepared*—got ready. *Snap*—bite off, snatch. *Leaped up*—jumped on his legs. *Off his guard*—un-awares, without previous intimation. *Fetching.....him*—bringing a stroke or blow upon him. *Hit*—struck. *Fair*—just. *Skip*—leap lightly over. *Human body*—body which resembled that of a man.

Page 27.

Paras. 108 and 109.

Ugliness—abomination. *Infest*—trouble greatly, plague. *Past*—over. *Gone*—disappeared, vanished. *Leaned*

on—supported on, depended on. *Taking breath*—resting. *All through*—throughout. *Encounter*—fighting. *Fast*—tightly. *Followed the guidance*—retraced his steps by following clue provided by the thread.

Para. 110.

Parse—"thanks." *Victorious*—conquering.

Para. 111.

Then—as you have returned victorious. *Summon*—call. *Get on board the vessel*—set sail. *Dawn*—early morning. *If morning.....here*—if you are found here in the morning. *Avenge.....Minotaur*—take revenge on you for killing the Minotaur.

Para. 112.

To make.....short—to narrate briefly. *Hardly knowing.....dream*—not realising fully whether they were dreaming happy dreams of being set at liberty or they were actually so. *Set sail*—start on their voyage. *Day break*—morning. *Hastening down*—going quickly to the sea-shore. *Lingered*—loitered, delayed. *Strand*—shore, beach. *Holding.....own*—catching hold of Ariadne's hand grasped in his hand.

Para. 113.

Sweet—charming. *Granite*—an excessively hard stone, fittingly used to express hardness of heart. [A rock has no feeling for a beautiful flower growing on it, so your father has no affection for you.] *Crevice*—crack, rent. *Benefactress*—one who performs an act of goodness or kindness.

Para. 114.

Low-minded—vulgar, mean. *Pretend*—set forth, undertake. *Face*—audacity. *Royal*—daughter of a king. *Honourable*—upright, in character. *Did flee away*—ran away. *Under cover*—taking advantage of the darkness of night.

Page 28.

Wrong—do injustice. *Meanest*—most insignificant not to speak of his benefactress. *Ungratefully*—unthankfully, faithlessly. *Deserted*—forsook, left. *Died sooner*—preferred death to an act of ungratefulness and injustice. *Solitary*—desolate. *Touched*—called at, stopped for sometime. *Falsehood*—lie, false report. *Served*—treated. *Slandorous authors*—persons giving to spiteful gossip, here, his desertion of his benefactress Ariadne. *Here is*—here is recorded.

Para. 115.

Pressing—squeezing. *Drawing back*—retreating. *But*—except. *Hard*—cruel, unfeeling. *It would..... me*—he will feel mortally sorrowful if I go away. *Only*—adj. *Rejoice*—be glad. *Must come*—necessarily come. *Father's sake*—for the good of my father (because he will no longer be a party to this inhuman deed). *Bless*—prosper.

Para. 116.

Maiden-like—worthy of a young girl. *Sweet*—charming. *Dignity*—exalted or noble manner. *Blushed*—felt ashamed. *Urge*—press. *Nothing.....him*—no other course left.

Para. 117.

Boiling up—disturbed water appears as if it is being boiled, bubbling up. *Prow*—the fore part of a ship. *Whistling*—producing a shrill sound. *Never-ceasing..... march*—the guard who never stops in marching round the island. *Happened.....coast*—was coming there in his round. *Moonbeams*—rays of the moon. *Polished*—smooth and shining. *Surface*—outside (because it was of brass). *Great way off*—at a great distance. *Hasten*—quicken. *Retard*—make slower (because for his movement he depended on his mechanical make). *Beyond.....club* at such a distance where he could not strike them with his club.

Page 29.

Strike a blow—hit. *Overreaching*—reaching too far, bending forward too much in the act of striking. *At full length*—at full stretch. *Splashed*—dashed water about, spattered. *Iceberg*—an immense mass of floating ice. *Somerset*—(proper spelling *somersault*) a leap in which one turns heels over head, and comes down again on the feet. *Yet*—at the present day. *Diving bell*—an apparatus for permitting persons to descend into the water and remain there for sometime, by receiving a supply of fresh air which is pumped to them from above. *Fish up*—bring to the surface out of the water.

Para. 118.

Excellent spirits—great cheerfulness and vivacity. Different meanings: (1) the soul, (2) an apparition, (3) courage, (4) vitality, (5) humour, (6) disposition, (7) essential purpose, (8) *pl.* alcoholic liquor. *Suppose*—imagine. *Sidelong*—blowing on one side. *Slope*—incline one way, so not convenient for dancing. *Due season*—proper time. *Within the sight of*—from which place they could see. *Native country*—a country where a person is born, *e. g.* natives of India, natives of England. *Grieved*—sorry. *Here*—in Attica. *Sad misfortune*—sorrowful event.

Para. 119.

Enjoined—urged an obligation upon, commanded. *Sunshiny*—bright, white (see para. 65). *Overcome*—conquer. *Joy of*—joy on account of. *Amidst*—being engaged in, taking part in. *Sports*—diversions. *Merri-ment*—sport, joviality. *Wore away*—passed. *Rain bow-coloured*—of many colours as in a rainbow, variegated. *Mariners*—sailors. *Left it*—left in their charge. *Raven*—a large black bird of prey of the crow family. *Sable wings*—black sails. *Wafted away*—floated lightly along. *Summit*—top. *Overhung*—situated on the coast very near the water. *Homeward bound*—coming towards home. *Fatal blackness*—fatal because associated

with destruction *i. e.*, death of *Ægeus*. *Concluded*—thought, inferred, supposed. *Felt proud of*—took pride in, thought so much of. *Bear*—endure. *Thought*—idea. *Baubles*—useless trifles (because his only son and heir whom he thought to be dead). *Stooped forward*—bent or leaned forward. *Headlong*—with head-foremost. *Foamed at its base*—produced froth by dashing against the base of the cliff.

Page 30.

Para. 120.

Stepped ashore—landed. *He would or no*—his father being dead, he was the king now, whether he would ascend the throne or not. *Turn of fortune*—change of circumstances (his father's death). *Out of spirits*—dejected, dispirited. *Matters of state*—affairs concerning the government of his kingdom. *Excellent*—very good.

PYGMIES.

Summary.—*Pygmies* were a fabulous race of dwarfs and were 6 or 8 inches in height. They lived on the shores of the ocean, but later writers say they lived in *Æthiopia*, India or the extreme northern country. These dwarfs used to ride on goats and sheep as diminutive in stature as the riders themselves, and fight with Cranes which came to plunder them every spring. Princess Gerana was their original sovereign, but she was changed into a crane, for she boasted that she was more beautiful than Juno.

Page 31.

Antæus—son of Terra (earth) and Neptune—was a giant who lived in Lybia. Hercules attacked him, but whenever this redoubtable giant touched the ground, he grew stronger than ever he had been before, so Hercules at last lifted him up in the air and pressed him to death.

Para. 1.

Wonders—wonderful things and creatures. *Earth born*—born of earth which was their mother. *Curious*—

peculiar. *Grandmother*—because our mother is born of earth which is very old). *Hot*—equatorial. Distinguish between—*brothers* and *brethren*. *Get a peep*—get a look, had opportunity to see. *Stature*—tallness, height. *Safest**sight*—because there was danger of being killed by the giant, if he saw anybody.

Para. 2.

Reckoned—considered, regarded. *Prodigiously*—extremely. *Paved*—laid down with. *Bordered by habitations*—dwelling houses situated on both sides. *Attained to*—reached. *Stupendous*—very great. *Magnitude*—size. Periwinkle's *babyhouse*—Periwinkle is one of the large circle of children to whom the tales are related. The doll's house which Periwinkle has. *Spacious*—roomy, vast. *Cf. Specious*—apparently true. *Square*—a four-sided area with houses built around. Mark the whole sentence is ironical. *Hearth-rug*—a rug laid before the hearth or the flat surface in front of the fire. "The spacious square" was not so large even as an ordinary hearth-rug. *Cathedral*—the chief church in a diocese, containing the Bishop's throne, cf. All Saint's Cathedral of Allahabad. *As yonder*—just before you (these stories are supposed to have been narrated to little children, so the narrator points to bureau. *Bureau*—(pr. bú-ró, pl. bureaux), a writing-table. *Looked upon*—regarded. *Sublime*—grand, noble, majestic. *Magnificent*—splendid. *Edifice*—building. *Structure*—building. *Plastered*—covered with plaster, a mixture of lime, sand and water. *Pretty much*—very similar to. *Egg-shell*—the outside of an egg. *Bits*—pieces. *Stuff*—ingredient, thing. *Stiff*—sticky, which, when dried up becomes hard. *Mortar*—a cement of lime, sand and water used for building purposes. *Cf. pestle and mortar* *Snug*—comfortable, convenient. *Desire*—wish for. *As a Pygmy could desire*—because a pygmy's standard of snugness and comfort is not very high, and it is proportionate to his stature. But the author is wrong, we know many small animals and birds live in snug holes and

nests, whereas all the giants of fables lived in squalid surroundings.

Page 32.

Para. 3.

Conveniently—suited to the convenience of the pygmies. *Laid out*—arranged; planned; it also means “expend” and “dress” in grave clothes, “as” lay out corpse.” Cf. *Lay bare*—expose. *Lay before*—present to view. *Lay by*—save for future use, put aside. *Lay hold of*—seize. *Lay in*—store. *Lay open*—uncover. *Lay siege to*—besiege. *Lay to heart*—feel deeply. *Lay up*—store, confine to bed. *Lay under*—subject to. *Lay in wait for*—lie in ambush. *Lay waste*—destroy. *Sweet Fern*—one of the little girls to whom this story was related. *Flower-bed*—a small patch of ground containing flower-plants. *Grain*—corn. *Overshadowed*—cast shadow over, shelter. *Pine*—a cone-bearing tree. *Oak*—a well-known, timber tree. *Walnut*—a tree yielding timber valuable in cabinet making. *Chestnut*—a common forest tree. *Woodland*—land covered with trees. Cf. woodman, wood-cock, wood-craft, wood-cut, wood-pecker, wood-pigeon, wood-pulp. *Tract*—region (it also means a short treatise or essay). What do you mean by “*Tractable?*” *Harvest time*—time for gathering in the corn, *dirau, fasal kátne ke waqt*. *Forced*—compelled. *Exactly*—just as. *Wood-cutter*—one who cuts wood. *Makes a clearing*—cuts down the trees in a forest with his axe. *Stalk*—stem (of a plant, flower &c.). *Overburdened top*—heavy head on account of the ears of corn. *Chanced*—happened. *Crashing down*—coming down with a noise. *Apt*—liable. *Sad affair*—because the Pygmies would be severely wounded. *Smash to pieces*—crush to pieces. *Ache*—pain (by the falling of a stalk of wheat &c.). *My stars*—an expression of surprise. In astrology, it is believed that stars which are above the horizon at a person’s birth influence his life and fortune. *Put to bed in a shoe*—one shoe will suffice to accommodate a number of them.

Family—a number. *Creeping*—moving slowly. *Glove*—a covering for the hand. *Played at hide and seek*—played a game in which children have to seek one who is hidden. *Give play to*—give room for action. *Play into the hands*—act in a way favourable to. *Play on*—act on. *Play one false*—act treacherously towards one. *Play one a trick*—practise a trick on one. *Play the fool*—behave like a fool. *Play truant*—stay away from one's work. *Play upon*—give an amusing application to. *Thumb and fingers*—of the glove. *Year-old*—old one year. *Thimble*—angushtána.

Para. 4.

Funny—curious, that which excites laughter. *For*—as. *Brother*—because the giant as the Pygmies had earth as mother. *Bigger.....little*—in inverse proportion as the Pygmies were small in stature, the giant was big. *Butt*—end. *Eight feet through the butt*—eight feet in diameter at the thick end; the circumference of the pine tree was therefore a little more than 25 feet at the bottom. *Far-sighted*—one who can see at a great distance; keen-sighted. *Discern*—see. *Summit*—head. *Telescope*—an instrument for viewing distant object. Cf. microscope, bioscope, spectroscope, stereoscope. *Misty*—foggy. *Upper half*—from the waist upward. *Striding about*—walking with long steps. *By themselves*—alone, i. e., without the upper part of the body, the figure appeared to consist of only two legs without the trunk, arms and head; in foggy weather when the upper part of the body could not be seen, his legs appeared to be walking about. *Clear*—without any clouds. *Grand spectacle*—magnificent sight. *Presented*—offered to view. *Mountain of a man*—a man mountain; as high as a mountain. *Countenance*—face. *Right*—just. *Wink*—slight movement of the eye. *At once*—at one and the same time; his eye was so big and the whole nation of the Pygmies occupied such a small area that he could cast his glance on all of them at the one and same time.

Page 33.

Para. 5.

Hollow—depression. *Halloo*—a loud cry to call attention. *Squeak*—shrill cry. *Good fellow*—pleasant companion, friend. *Thunderous*—very loud. *Shaken down*—broken down by means of vibration. *Aloft*—high. *Only.....aloft*—as the giant was very tall and Pygmy houses were so low, that the force of his roar was much weakened by the time it reached their habitations, hence no damage was done to them.

Para. 6.

Circumstance—event, accident. What is its meaning in the plural? *Theirs*—i. e., of the Pygmies. *Parse*—it. *Ill-natured*—bad tempered. *Hardly.....it*—without being conscious that he had demolished their city. *Tornado*—violent storm of wind; pl. tornadoes. *Of his breath*—i. e., his breath was as strong as a tornado. *Stripped*—deprived of covering. *Dwelling*—house. *Whirling*—revolving or moving rapidly. *Set upon*—placed, trod down. *Immense*—very large. *Pitiful sight*—sorrowful spectacle on account of so many Pygmies being crushed to death. *To be sure*—undoubtedly, surely. *Mother Earth*—Antæus was the son of Terra (Earth) and Neptune. *Likewise*—similarly. *Gave them his...kindness*—treated them with brotherly affection. *As big a love*—with as large amount of love as was possible for him to feel for such tiny creatures. *Tiny*—small. *Hold*—contain. *Good office*—kind piece of work, work of benefaction. *Lay in his power*—as much as was possible for him to do, i. e., to the best of his power. *Wind-mill*—a mill worked or moved by wind. *Sail*—i. e. of the wind-mill. *A-going*—moving. *Natural*—normal, not forced. *Respiration*—the act of breathing. *Lungs*—one of the organs of breathing. *Kingdom*—of the Pygmies. *From one.....other*—from one end of the kingdom to the other. *As for.....general*—ordinary affairs. *To let them alone*—not to interfere with them. *Manage*—carry on, control and direct. *Which.....ones*—

to help little ones (children) to stand on their own legs is not to interfere with them unnecessarily but to allow them to control and direct their own works. *Affairs*—concerns.

Para. 7.

In short—to speak briefly. *Span*—a period of short time. *Intercourse*—dealing. *Innumerable*—countless. *Generation*—*Pusht*. *Age*—*zamáná* (one was so long-lived and the other so short-lived).

Page 34.

Written—recorded. *Pygmy history*—history relating to the Pygmies. *Tradition*—accounts or stories handed down by words of mouth from age to age. *Venerable*—old. *Enormous*—great (there is a *pun* on “enormous” =enormous size of the friend and his great friendship). *Even in his...days*—from time immemorial. *Recorded*—written. *Obelisk*—a tall, four sided, tapering pillar. *Erected*—built. *Catastrophe*—a great calamity. *Assembled*—gathered. *Military review*—inspection of a body of troops. A monument was raised there to commemorate the sad event; cf. the Cawnpore Memorial well. *Unlucky*—unfortunate. *To blame*—to be charged with blame or be found fault with (because it was not deliberate). *Folks*—people. *Took it to heart*—felt uneasy or wounded or aggrieved. *Take heart*—become encouraged. *Acre*—because the giant required an acre of ground where to sit down. *Squat*—sit on the heels.

Para. 8.

Pleasant—charming, delightful. *Spire*—steeple. *Pismire*—ant. *Sympathy*—fellow feeling. *Needed*—was in need of their companionship. *Being*—creature. *Accent*—stress or modulation of the voice. *He was quite alone*—because he could not see anybody. *Fancied*—supposed; thought. *World not.....enough*—there was no room for. *Vast personages*—big persons, persons of immense stature. *Friends*—friendly terms. Derive *verb* from it. *Sportive*—playful. *Humorous*—witty. *Merry-hearted*—jolly;

jovial. *Sweet tempered*—good natured. *That ever..... cloud*—because the head of the giant reached the clouds; so he washed his face in the water of the clouds. *Wet*—moist, full of water.

Para. 9.

Opinion—notion. *Importance*—significance. *Like all other.....people*—insignificant persons generally think too much of themselves. *Patronising air*—the manner of one who is able to protect. (Mark the height of impudence on the part of the Pygmies.

Page 35.

Para. 10.

Dull—not cheerful. *All by himself*—quite alone. *Grudge*—give reluctantly, grumble. *Precious*—valuable. *Amuse*—divert. *Bright*—intelligent. *Look after*—take care of. *If Mother Earth.....too*—it is out of kindness that we should not be so dull and cheerless that our Mother has given us this stunted growth or we would have been giants like him and so miserable.

Para. 11.

Holiday—a day on which no work is done. *Excellent*—very good. *Stretched himself...length*—lay down to his utmost length. *Ridge*—back or top edge. *A good hour's walk*—it took full one hour to walk. *Journey*—walk. *Lay down*—stretch. *Challenge*—call out to contest. *Straddle*—walk with the legs far apart. *Finger to finger*—the interval from one finger to another was great so that it was rather difficult for a Pygmy to walk from the tip of one to the other. *Make nothing of*—treat as a trifle. *Peep into*—pry into. *Cavern*—hollow. *Take it as a joke*—consider it as a fun. *It was meant*—when the Giant opened his mouth to catch them, it was not in earnest. *Snap*—a small catch. *Swallow*—devour. *At once*—at one and the same time. *Dodging in and out*—moving about. *Swinging*—hanging. *Play trick*—practise a trick on one. *Funny*—exciting laughter. *Huge*

—enormous. *Comrade*—companion. *Curious*—funny. *Get round*.....*eye*—run round his eye. *One eye*—see para. 4. *Favourite*—much liked. *Feat*—exploit; deed of strength, courage or skill. *Bridge*—the upper part of the nose (joining it to the forehead).

Para. 12.

If the truth.....*told*—to speak the truth. *Troublesome*—causing trouble or annoyance. *Swarm*—a great number. *Had a fondness*.....*mischief*—liked to do mischief. *Prick*—pierce. *Tough*—hard. *Took it all kindly*—was not angry.

Page 36.

Once in a while—sometimes at a long interval. *Grumble out*—utter with vexation. *Peevish*—cross; ill-tempered. *Muttering*—moaning; uttering words in a low, indistinct manner. *Muttering of a tempest*—sound of a suppressed storm. *To have done with*—stop. *Nonsense*—mischief, fun. *A great deal oftener*—much oftener; more frequently. *Merriment*—diversion. *Heavy*—dull. *Clumsy*—awkward. *Wit*—understanding; sensibility. *Stirred*—excited. *Volume*—bulk; fulness. *Immeasurable*—that which cannot be measured. *Roar out*..... *laughter*—laugh so loudly. *Deafened*—made deaf.

Para. 13.

Shaking—moving. *Mountainous*—as high as a mountain. *Just for*.....*sake*—for the sake of fun.

Para. 14.

Constantly—always. *At war*—engaged in fighting. *Crane*—a migratory bird with long legs, a long neck, a long beak and powerful wings. *Mounted on*—riding. *Hedgehog*—a small quadruped armed with bristles. *Prickly*—piercing; pointed. *Enemy*—the cranes. *Made a formidable*.....*appearance*—looked very terrible. *Trumpet*—a wind instrument. *Little*—soft; feeble. *War cry*—a cry or signal used in war. *Exhort*—urge strongly. *Recollect*—remember; bear in mind. *The world*.....*them*

—all the people were watching them. It is ironical. Though Pygmies in stature, they appeared to be as anxious for their reputation as any great nation in the world. *Spectator*—on-looker. *Stupid*—dull.

Para. 15.

Joined battle—opposed actively. *Join the majority*—die. *Join issue*—take opposite views on a point in debate. *Flapping*—moving. *Stretching out*—extending.

Page 37.

Snatch up—seize. *Crosswise*—in the form of a cross, across. *Beak*—bill of a bird. *This*—i. e., being caught crosswise. *Might*—strength (ironical). *Sprawling*—lying with limbs awkwardly outstretched. *Crooked*—bent. *Swallowed up*—devoured. *Must.....fate*—a hero must be always prepared for what may befall him. *Fate*—fatality. *Glory of the thing*—i. e., fighting so bravely. *Consolation*—comfort; cause of cheerfulness in distress. *Gizzard*—the muscular stomach of a bird. *Going hard against*—becoming unfavourable to. *Allies*—friends, those who are leagued with one another. *He stopped laughing*—in the commencement of the fight he would laugh at the puny effort and Pygmy rage, but seeing their defeat he would run forward for their help. *Mile-long strides*—steps one mile apart. *Flourishing*—brandishing. *Quacked*—like geese. *Croaked*—like frogs. *Retreated*—withdrew; flew away. *Triumph*—procession in honour of victory; *adj.* triumphant, triumphal. *Attributing*—imputing, assigning. [The Pygmies would say that they had gained the victory solely on account of their own prowess and courage without showing gratefulness to the Giant for his timely and efficient help.] *War-like*—military; soldierly. *Skill*—dexterity, cleverness. *Strategy*—General-manship, the art of directing the movements of an army. *Captain-general*—commander-in-chief. *Tedious while*—tiresome length of time. *Procession*—a number of persons marching with form and ceremony. *Banquet*—a rich feast or entertainment. *Brilliant*—

bright; splendid, *Illumination*—festive decoration by means of light. *Show*—display; exhibition. *Waxwork*—figure made of wax (*mom*). *Likeness*—picture; portrait. *Distinguished*—famous; notable. *Officers*—generals, captains &c. *As life*—as their actual size.

Para. 16.

Chanced—happened. *Pluck out*—pull away. *A very great.....cap*—an additional distinction. *Merit*—qualification. *Than bringing.....feather*—because for a Pygmy to pluck out a crane's feather was a very daring exploit.

Para. 17.

Immeasurable—huge; enormous. *Astonishing*—wonderful, surprisingly great.

Para. 18.

Lolling—lying lazily; lounging. *Close by his side*—very near him. *Extended*—stretched. *Comfort*—rest.

Page 38.

He could get—because he was troubled by the Pygmies. *Cavernous*—hollow. *Dropped*—fell. *Snored*—breathed noisily in sleep. *Rush*—rushing sound. *Bits of slumber*—short naps. *A long way off*—at a great distance. *Rub*—clean, polish. *Specks*—spectacles. *Sharper*—better; more clearly. *Grown up*—sprung, come out. *Turn out*—prove to be. *Now-a-days*—in modern times.

Para. 19.

Satisfied—assured. *Deceived*—misled. *His eyes hadhim*—he did not make a mistake in seeing it. *Scampered*—ran hastily. *To the ear*—so that the Giant could hear his feeble voice. *As fast as his.....him*—as quickly as he could run. *Stooping over*—bending down. *Cavity*—a hollow. *Lustily*—eagerly and loudly.

Para. 20—21.

This minute—at once. *Tussle*—struggle, fight. *Poh! poh!*—expression of contempt. *None of.....nonsense*—to the Giant it was a joke and a false alarm. *For whom.....*

up—i. e., there is no other Giant who is my match, hence I need not take the trouble of getting ready before hand.

Para. 22.

Perceived—saw. *Directly*—straight. *Prostrate*—lying flat down. *Form*—figure. *With every step*—i. e., he came nearer. *Nigh*—near. *About the matter*—that another Giant was coming towards Antæus. *Flaming*—glittering; shining. *Helmet*—armour for the head. *Flashing*—reflecting. *Polished*—smooth and shining. *Breast plate*—a plate of metal worn on the breast. *By his side*—hanging by his side.

Page 39.

Bulkier—of greater size.

Para. 23.

New wonder—new wonderful creature. *Set up a shout*—commenced shouting. *Audible*—that can be heard. *Squeak*—shrill cry.

Para. 24.

Bestir yourself—be very active.

Para. 25.

Growled—snarled ; grumbled. *I'll have.....out*—I am determined to have my full measure of sleep.

Para. 26.

Drew—approached. *Discern*—see. *Broader*—broad shoulders are signs of great physical strength. *Upheld*—supported. *Vivacious*—lively. *Numskull*—a stupid fellow. *Abide*—wait for. *To have him.....feet*—to make him stand up and doing.

Para. 27.

Up with you—get up, stand up. *Lazy bones*—sluggish fellow. *Strange Giant*—i. e., Hercules as we shall see later on in the story. *Broadest*—i. e., that we have ever seen.

Para. 28.

Endure—bear. *Mortal*—creature liable to death. *Mighty*—strong. *Parse*—himself. *Latter remark*—i.e., we think him the stronger of the two. *Pricked*—pained; i.e., it wounded his self-importance. *Setting up*—properly “sitting up.” *Sulky humour*—peevish mood. *Gape*—yawn, opening the mouth wide. *Several yards*—because he had a large cavernous mouth. *Rubbed*—pressed softly. *Stupid*—dull. *Eagerly*—anxiously.

Para. 29.

Set his eye on—looked at. *Strode*—walked; stepped forward. *Met*—come upon. *Brandishing*—flourishing. *Sturdy*—strong; hardy. *Whistled*—made a shrill sound.

Page 40.

Para. 30.

Who are you?—i.e., what is your name? What do you mean by “what are you?” *Dominion*—kingdom.

Para. 31.

All in a lump—all together. *Redoubtable*—formidable. This was the secret of Antæus’ strength. *Took*—adopted. *Method*—means; resource. *Keeping him.....* *vigour*—supplying him always with full strength. *Affirm*—say. *But only think of it*—imagine. *Cypher out*—calculate. *Repose*—rest. *Instant*—moment. *As his former self*—i.e., before he lay down to rest, for coming in contact with the earth he would get a fresh supply of strength. *Sluggish*—slow; lazy. *Disposition*—temper; nature. *Ease*—comfort; freedom from labour. *Exercise*—employment, movement (as gymnastics &c.). *Frisked about*—busily walked about. *Pull down*—bring down. *People’s ears*—as low as a man’s ear. *Lubberly*—lazy; clumsy. *Bulk*—size. *Disinclination*—unwillingness. *But these.....move*—these lazy giants were not only like mountains in size, but disliked any kind of activity as a mountain is fixed in one place.

Para. 32.

Encountered—met. *Half frightened to death*—become half-dead on account of fright. *Ferocious*—fierce; cruel. *Aspect*—view; countenance. *Disturbed*—affected by fear. *Balanced*—adjusted. *Measuring*—taking a full view of Antæus. *Head to foot*—all over. *Wonder-smitten*—surprised.

Page 41.

Pricking up—(see para. 26. The Minotaur). *Going forward*—taking place; conversation they were having.

Paras. 33. and 34.

Vagabond—one who wanders about without a fixed home, a good-for-nothing fellow. *Skull*—the bony frame work of the brain,—*Khopri*. Or—otherwise, unless you say what is your name and from what place do you come. *I.....stick*—I shall test how hard and thick is your skull, *i.e.*, break it with my stick.

Para. 35.

Discourteous—impolite; rough. *Quietly*—calmly. *Civility*—polite manners. *I shall.....part*—before I go away I shall teach you a lesson for your insolence and impolite behaviour towards me, *i.e.*, I shall punish you. *As for*—regarding. *Hercules*—A Grecian hero, possessed of the utmost amount of physical strength and vigour that the human frame is capable of. The Pythian told him if he would serve Eurystheus for twelve years, he should become immortal; accordingly he bound himself to the Argive king, who imposed upon him twelve difficult tasks (labours) of great difficulty and danger; they are:

The Nemean *lion* first be killed; then Lerne's *hydra* slew;

The Arcadian *stag* and monster *boar* before Eurystheus drew;

Cleansed Augeas' *stalls*, and made the *birds* from lake Stymphalis flee;

The Cretan *bull*, and Thracian *mares*, first seized and then set free;

Took prize the Amazonian belt, brought Geryon's
kine from Gades ;

Fetch'd apples from the Hesperides and Cerberos from
Hades.

Hesperides—Three sisters who guarded the golden apples which Hera (Juno) received as a marriage gift. They were assisted by the dragon Ladon. Many English poets call the place where these golden apples grew the "*garden of the Hesperides*." Cf. Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay :

"Show thee the tree, leafed with refined gold,
Whereon the fearful dragon held his seat,
That watched the garden called Hesperides."

Hesperides—or Hesperis, near Mt. Atlas in Africa. Hercules received three apples, some say, by killing the 100 headed and 100 voiced sleepless dragon Ladon, others say that he received them from Atlas. *Eurystheus*—see *Hercules* above.

Para. 36.

Caitiff—coward, see para. 86. The Minotaur. *You shall go.....&c.—i. e.*, I shall kill you here. What does *shall* signify? *Bellowed*—roared like a bull. *Grimmer*—more ferocious or fierce-looking. *Putting on*—assuring. *Look*—countenance. *Put a person on his good behaviour*—make his success depend on his good conduct. *Put a person on his mettle*—rouse him to do his best. *Put up*—instigate. *Put down*—subdue. *Put forth*—exert. *Put off*—postpone. *Put on*—wear, assume. *Put out*—extinguish ; make angry ; disturb. *Put to the blush*—make ashamed. *Put to the proof*—test. *Put to sea*—move off from shore. *Put to death*—kill. *Put to the sword*—kill. *Put by*—save. *Put up*—lodge. *Put up with*—submit to. *Neither shall.....came—i. e.*, I shall kill you here, so you shall neither return home nor go to Hesperides.

Para. 37.

Whither I please—wherever I wish to go.

Hitting—striking. *Rap*—blow. *Scowling*—frowning. *Made himself*.....&c.—he looked as the most hideous monster. *Stamp*—strike the foot down. [Antæus was foolish enough in letting out the secret where his strength lay, see para. 31.] *Likewise*—also. *Brethren*—the Pygmies. *Throw down*—give up; yield. *Club*—thick stick. *Other weapons*—viz., a bow and quiver and lion's skin with which he was wrapped. *As for that lion's skin*..... of it—I want to prepare a pair of gloves out of the lion's skin with which you are wrapped. [Antæus was not only foolish but arrogant and over-confident.]

Para. 39.

Take off—if you are strong enough, then snatch it away yourself.

Para. 40.

Grinning—snarling through the teeth set together. *Grin and bear it*—make the best of an unpleasant circumstance or condition. *Strode*—walked with long steps. *Tower-like*—like a tower an account of his height. *Dim*.—turret.

Page 42.

Fetched a blow—brought a stroke upon; see para. 107. The Minotaur. *Monstrous*—very hard. *Caught upon*—resisted by; did not allow it to hit him. *Paid back*—dealt a blow in return. *Pay one in his own coin*—do to a person as he himself has done. *Pay out*—punish fitly. *Pay the debt of nature*—die. *Pay the fiddler*—bear all the cost of an entertainment, enterprise &c. *Sconce*—head. *Tumbled down*—fell suddenly down on the ground. *Lumbering*—confounding; foolish. *A good deal dismayed*—very much frightened. *Bounced*—jumped up; sprang on his feet. *Tenfold, might*—ten times more strength. *Furious visage*—angry look; angry countenance. Parse as. *Behold*—see. *Aimed at*—try to hit. *Awry*—adv. turned to one side. *Blinded with wrath*—losing calmness or being confounded with ex-

treme anger. *Innocent*—she was not taking part against him. *Antæus* missed *Hercules* and struck the earth. *Groaned*—made a deep, low; moaning sound of pain. *At the stroke*—being struck. *Stuck*—remained fixed. *Fast*—firm; fixed. *Get out*—draw out. *Brought down*—fetched a blow; struck. *Thwack*—heavy or violent blow. *Intolerable*—unbearable. *Screeching*—making a shrill outcry. *Rumbling*—making a continuous rolling noise. *Cry*—roar. *As if all sorts &c.*—the Giant gave out one roar, but it appeared as if it were a mingling of all kinds of unpleasant and unbearable noises coming out of his lungs. *It*—roar. *Aught*—anything; as far as I know. *On the other side &c.*—i.e., to a great distance.

Para. 41.

Capital city—metropolis. *Laid in ruins*—destroyed made desolate. *Concussion*—violent shock. *Vibration*—motion. [This shows how weak their buildings were.] *Uproar*—loud noise. *Without their help*—without their shouting. *Set up a shriek*—commenced to scream. *Fancying*—thinking. *Swelled*—increased. *Scrambled upon his feet*—stood upon his legs with difficulty. *Pulled out*—dragged out. *Aflame*—adv. burning. *Outrageously*—very violently. *Ran at*—assailed; dashed towards.

Para. 42.

Rascal—rogue. *Escape me*—avoid my blow, get away safely.

Para. 43.

Warded off—kept away, avoided; *Shattered*—broken into pieces. *Thousand*—innumerable. *Splinter*—a thin piece of wood. *Mischief*—harm; damage. *Think about*—calculate, conjecture. *Get out of the way*—escape.

Page 43.

Let drive—aim a blow. *Knock-down blow*—overwhelming; powerful enough to knock a man down. *Heels over head*—with the head downwards, precipitately. [Take to heels—run. Over head and ears—completely.] *Served*—worked, helped. *Insufferable*—unendurable. [His

strength because he touched the earth by the blow.] *There is no telling*—it can not be described, indscribable. *Furnace*—an enclosed fire-place. *Fiery*—burning. *Got to be*—become. As for his *rage*—he became extremely enraged; as if he became red-hot with rage. *Flame*—light. Angry people get red eyes. *Doubled*—folded (into two). *Hogshead*—a large barrel. *Smote*—struck. *Abolute*—uncontrollable, unlimited. *Frenzy*—frantic state, violent excitement on account of anger. *Danced up and down*—moved briskly to and fro. *Smash*—crush to pieces.

Para. 44. *Box*—blow (with the fists). *Never have.....again*—you shall die.

Para. 45. *Hold up*—support. *To hold the sky up*—when Hercules went to Africa, and demanded three of the apples from Atlas, who went in search of them he bore on his shoulders the heavens. It is an anachronism; Hercules is just on his way to Africa in the story. *Sensible*—aware, conscious. (*Sensuous*, addressing the senses; *Sensual*, voluptuous, lewd; *sensitive*, easily taking impressions: *sentient*, capable of taking impression or feeling; *sensible*, possessing good commonsense, wise). *Kept on*—continued, went on. *Inevitably*—unavoidably. *Antagonist*—enemy. *Naked*—bare.

Para. 46. *Try*—test. *Better*—stronger. *Wrestling*—grappling with hands, *kushti*. *Match*—contest. Give its different meanings.

Para. 47. *Satisfy*—convince (you as to who is stronger). *Prided*—boasted. *Pick up*—recover (your position). [*Pick a lock*—open it by a false key. *Pick a pocket*—steal its contents. *Pick a quarrel*—get into a quarrel purposely. *Pick one's way*—choose a clear path: walk carefully. *Pick up one's heels*—move very smartly. *Where you can..... again*—whence you shall never rise.

Para. 48.

On came—came forward. *Hopping*—leaping on one foot. *Capering*—skipping like goat. *Scorching*—burning. *Scorching.....rage*—being extremely angry. *Vigour*—strength. *Wherewith*—with which. *Wreak*—avenge. *Passion*—anger. *Numskull*—very dull or stupid. *Way*—method.

Page 44.

Do for him—do to help him (by increasing his strength). *Made a rush*—dashed against, pushed forward. *Middle*—i. e., of the body.

Para. 49.

Spectacle—sight. *Sprawling*—see para. 15. *Wriggling*—twisting the body about. *Ceiling*—the top surface of a room. *Holds*—lifts up.

Para. 50.

Fairly off—a little away from; out of contact with. *Perceived*—found out: discovered. *Troublesome*—causing annoyance; obstinate. *Subsided*—sank down. *Grumble*—indistinct murmur. *Big*—loud. *The thunder.....murmur*—his loud thundering voice was changed into a feeble murmur. *Overgrown*—increased. *Depart*—go away. *Guessed*—conjectured. *Secret*—i. e., of his strength. *In case*—if by chance. *Earth-born*—lit. born of earth as Antæus was; hence, low, degraded, worldly. *Conquer*—overcome; bring under control. *On their own ground*—in their own element or surrounding. *Managed*—done. *Contrive*—manage; bring about. *Loftier and purer*—higher moral atmosphere or level. *Region*—space; sphere. *For these.....region*—we cannot bring under control the low and growling propensities of degraded people if we stoop down ourselves to their own level and then to uplift them. The only successful way to improve them is to bring them out of their evil surroundings and influences and introduce them to a higher and more moral sphere which is sure to amend their character. *Proved*—came to pass. *Uncivil*—impolite; rough (see para. 35). *Treating*—behaving towards.

Para. 51.

Toss—move ; jerk. *A mile off*—at the distance of a mile. *Sand-hill*—a hill formed of sand-stone. Cf. *Sand-bag*, *sand-bunk*, *sand-bath*, *sand-blast*, *sand-blind* (semi-blind), *sand-flood*, *sand-jit*, *sand-martin* (a small kind of swallow), *sand-spout*. *Lay with no more...sand hill*—lay quite motionless, died. *Too late*—i. e., already dead ; so by contact with the earth he could no more get strength. *Ponderous*—heavy. *I should not &c.*—I shall not at all be surprised if I find &c. *This very day*—while relating the story. *Uncommonly*—unusually. *Were mistaken.....elephant*—his bones are so heavy and large that I shall not at all be surprised if some one mistakes them for the bones of an unusually huge elephant. Derive *adj.* from elephant ; what is *elephantiasis* ?

Page 45.

Para. 52.

Alas me—an expression of sorrow. *Parse me*. *Wailing*—lamentation. *Took no notice*—paid no attention. *Taken up*—occupied. *Thoughts*—mind. *Funny*—curious. *Nation*—people. *A good way*—a long distance. *Exertion*—strain. *Spread out*—opened ; laid over the ground. *Reclining*—reposing ; resting ; leaning on one side.

Para. 53.

Preparing for a nap—getting ready for short sleep. *Nodded*—inclined their head (as when giving assent). *Deep*—heavy. *Regular*—uniform. *Gave notice*—informed, *Spreading over*, scattering over, occupying (ironical—an huge crowd occupying such a small space). *Eloquent orator*—a public speaker who speaks persuasively. *Valiant warrior*—brave soldier. *Hardly so good.....tongue*—he did not know to use so cleverly any weapon of warfare as he could use his tongue, i. e., he was expert in talking but very middling in action. *Climbed upon*—ascended, got upon. *Toadstool*—a poisonous kind of mushroom. *Elevated*—high ; raised. *Addressed the*

multitude—spoke to the people. *Sentiments*—views ; opinions. *Pretty much*—very much. *Upshot*—end.

Para. 54.

Tall.....men—Fig. of speech—*oxymoron* in which an epithet is added to a word of a quite contrary signification, as here. Tall and Pygmy, Mighty and little. *Calamity*—disaster. *Brought to pass*—caused to happen. *Bring about*—cause to happen. *Bring back*—recall. *Bring forth*—bear ; as offspring. *Bring forward*—produce to view ; adduce. *Bring in*—introduce. *Bring to light*—reveal. *Bring to mind*—recall to memory. *Bring on*—cause to begin. *Bring out*—show ; expose. *Bring over*—draw to the side of a party. *Bring to*—restore to consciousness. *Bring up*—educate ; clear off. *Bring up the rear*—close the line of march. *Bring under*—subdue. *Offered*—presented. *Majesty*—dignity. *Territory*—kingdom ; dominions. *Miscreant*—scoundrel ; wretch. *Took him at.....disadvantage*—attacked in an unfavourable position and circumstance. *If fighting.....called*—it cannot be called a real fighting ; because there was no fair play and one party had recourse to undue advantage and there was foul play. *Grievous*—very great. *Contumely*—*n.* rudeness ; insolence. *Adding a grievous.....us*—insulting us after doing us a great injury as the death of our friend.

Page 46.

Dreaded—feared ; *i. e.*, he feels quite safe and secure. *Wrath*—anger. *Behoves*—(used only after *it*), is fit, right or necessary for. *In what aspect.....world*—what the people of the world will think of us. *Verdict*—finding ; decision, opinion, judgment. *Impartial*—fair, just, not showing bias or favour. *Impartial history*—history which records events in a just manner, just historians, (It seems there is a sneer here at history which is generally believed to be quite partial). *Suffer*—allow. *Accumulated outrages*—many wrongs. *Unavenged*—unpunish-

ed, without taking revenge. *To go.....unavenged*—escape without being punished ; get off scot free.

Para. 55.

Parent—mother. *To whom we owe*—to whom we are indebted. *Thews and sinews*—bodily strength. *Thews*—*pl.* muscles ; *sinews* means the same thing. They both are used in pairs ; *e. g.* kith and kin, part and parcel (see Rowe's Hint p. 177). *Relationship*—*reshtadari*. *Ally*—friend. *Fell fighting*—commenced to fight. *Rights*—(*pl.*) what is one's due. *Immunities*—privileges. *Ones*—rights and immunities. *Intercourse*—dealings. *Affectionate*—loving. *Through immemorial generations*—time out of mind ; countless generations. *Reposed*—rested. *Little ones*—children. *Tangles*—an involved knot (see para. 11). *Familiarly*—in a friendly or well-known manner. *Amiable*—lovable. *A mere mountain of clay*—a heap of clay, because a dead body is to be reduced to earth. *Forgive my tears*—forgive me if I shed tears. *Cf.* the speech of Antony over the body of Julius Cæsar in shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*. *Own*—tears. *Drown*—sink it under our tears. *Blame*—find fault with, because we are shedding tears for a worthy person. [The whole speech is comical and an invitation of Shakespear.]

Para. 56.

Resume—take up again, continue (after a pause). *Triumph*—exaltation ; rejoicing for victory. *Treacherous victory*—victory gained by deceitful means. *Distant community*—body of people living far away from us. *Compel.....soil*—*i. e.*, kill him so that his bones will lie here in our country. *Skeleton*—the bony frame work of an animal. *Everlasting*—never ending. *Monument*—memorial. *Endure*—last. *As long*—*i. e.*, as the other, *i. e.*, everlastingly. *Exhibiting*—showing. *Example*—instance. *Vengeance*—revenge (taken by the Pygmies). *Put to you*—place before you ; propose to you. *Confidence*—trust. *Response*—answer. *Worthy*—befitting.

National character—i. e., warlike character. *Calculated*—tending. *Glory*—fame. *Transmitted*—handed down; sent to. *Vindicated*—defended; maintained. *Warfare*—battle. [The orator says that they are the descendants of warlike ancestors from whom they have inherited their warlike fame and have defended their military reputation in their battles with the cranes; so at the present crisis he expected a reply to his appeal worthy of their traditions.]

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Para. 57.

Interrupted—disturbed. *Burst*—violent outbreak or expression. *Irrepressible*—not able to be repressed or restrained. *Enthusiasm*—great zeal. *Individual*—single; particular. *Preserved*—maintained. *Hazards*—risks. *Bowed*—i. e., his head. *Gesture*—motion; sign. *For silence*—for keeping quiet. *Wound up*—concluded. *Harangue*—an address delivered in a pompous manner. *Admirable*—excellent.

Para. 58.

Remains for us &c.—to be decided. *Carry on war*—wage or prosecute war. *National capacity*—not as individual Pygmies, but corporately. *Champion*—one who has beaten all others. *Selected*—chosen. *Defy*—challenge. *Single combat*—a fight in which one selected from each party fights. For a description read Scott's *Ivanhoe*. *Offer*—present. *Enviably*—liable to excite envy in others. *Duty*—because it concerned their national glory. *Bequeathed*—left. *Heroic*—brave. *Progenitors*—forefathers. *Diminution*—decrease. *Wield*—handle; use. *Scabbard*—cover; sheath. *Crimson*—bloody; covered with blood. *Lay me prostrate*—fell me to the ground; kill out. *Defend*—protect; save. *I givedefend*—I die to save my country.

Para. 59.

Draw out—took out and stretched forward. *Blade*—the cutting part of a knife. *Applause*—open praise.

Derive *verb* from it. *Patriotism*—love of one's country. *Self-devotion*—the giving of one's time and powers without stint. *Unquestionably*—undoubtedly. *Deserved*—merited. *Prolonged*—continued. *Rendered*—made. *Inaudible*—that cannot be heard. *Respiration*—breathing. *Vulgarly*—in coarse language. *Snore*—breathing noisily in sleep.

Para. 60.

Set to work—begin working. *Champion*—combatant. *Putting to the sword*—killing. *Public enemy*—enemy of the whole nation. *Sharing*—taking part. *Debate*—discussion. *Demand*—require. *Herald*—formerly an officer who made public a proclamation, and arranged ceremonies. *Trumpet*—*narsinga*. *Blast*—blowing.

Page 48.

Right—direct. *Formal*—in strict form. *Proclamation*—formal notice; announcement. *Venerable*—old. *Sagacious*—sensible; keen-witted. *Versed in*—acquainted with. *State affairs*—matters concerning the government of a country. *Existed*—was being carried on. *Rightful*—just; legal. *Privilege*—peculiar right. *Take by surprise*—attack unawares. *Happen*—take place; probably. *Beat down*—crush; destroy. *Sage*—wise; prudent. *Rattled*—clattered. *Thunderbolt*—a powerful flash of lightning followed by loud report. *Set aside*—disregard. *Punctilios*—ceremoniousness; minute observance of rules. *Assail*—attack. *At once*—i.e., without former challenge or giving notice.

Para. 61.

Dreaming—conjecturing; thinking. *Archer*—one skilled in the use of bows and arrows. *On the string*—ready applied on the strings of the bows. *Bundle*—roll. *Hay*—dry grass. *Rubbish*—waste matter; refuse. *Plug up*—stop up. *Nostrils*—two expanded openings of the nose. *Appointed*—settled. *Duty*—task, i.e., stopping up mouth and nostrils. *Rushed out*—issued forth, came out. *Obstreperous*—loud. *Hurricane*—a violent wind.

storm. *Whirlwind*—a violent wind that whirls along. *Perish*—die. *Lack*—want, i.e., be suffocated, *Blew away*—carried away by the breath. *Hit upon*—discover; find out. *Method*—means.

Para. 62.

After holding...council—after consultation. *Weed*—thin plants. *Combustible*—inflammable; liable to catch fire easily. *Stuff*—matter; thing. *Pile*—heap. *Bushel*—a dry measure of 4 pecks (8 gallons). *Inflammatory*—(better, *inflammable*) combustible. *Raised*—piled up. *Tall*—high. *Summit*—top. *Level*—height.

Page 49.

Stationed—placed. *Bow-shot*—the distance from which an arrow from a bow can be shot. *Ear-shot*—hearing distance. *Let fly*—discharge the arrows. *The instant*—just at the moment. *Torch*—*mashál*. *Burst into flame*—was lighted up; began to burn. *Waxed*—grew. *Roast*—cook; here, burn. *Had he but...still*—if he only remained quiet without stirring up. *Set the world on fire*—burn; destroy by fire. *Dealing with*—treating. *Provided*—on condition that, *conj.* *Conflagration*—a very large fire, burning. *Going forward*—extending.

Para. 63.

Scorched—burned. *Started*—startled up; stirred. *Blaze*—a burst of light.

Para. 64.

What's all this?—what is the meaning of all this? *Bewildered*—perplexed; confused. *Staring about*—looking round.

Para. 65.

Twanged—made a short, quick, ringing sound. *Whizzing*—making a hissing sound. *Punctured*—pricked; pierced. *Tough*—hard. *Need*—necessity. *To be—tough*; because they are to fight always.

Para. 66.

Bloody—desperate; in which blood would be shed. *On the spot*—i.e., where you are.

Para. 67.

Piping—shrill sound. *Putting out*—extinguishing. *Narrowly*—closely. *Espied*—saw. *Innumerable assemblage*—crowd of countless Pygmies. *Stooped down*—bent down. *Set on*—placed. *Examination*—observation. *Very identical*—the very same (see paras. 55-56).

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Para. 68.

Ejaculated—exclaimed.

Para. 69.

By the mother's side—having the same mother. *Illustrious*—well-known; famous. *For my own part*—as regards myself. *On equal ground*—no advantage being given to one party over the other. *Instant*—immediate.

Para. 70.

Tickled—induced to laugh. *Big*—boastful. *Gestures*—movements of the body. *Almost*—very nearly. *Dropped down*—let fall. *Ecstasy*—rapture; great joy. *Convulsion*—violent agitation. *Mite*—a very small particle.

Para. 71.

Upon my word—believe me. *Wonders*—wonderful things, and creatures. *Hydra*—a monster of the Lernean marshes, in Argolis. It had nine heads and Hercules was sent to kill it. As soon as he struck off one of its heads, two shot up in its place. *Stags &c.*—alludes to his catching and retaining the Arcadian stag. *Six-legged men*—refers to Geryon, a human monster with three bodies and three heads, whose oxen ate human flesh, and were guarded by a two-headed dog. Hercules slew both Geryon and the dog. *Three-headed dog*—alludes to Cerberus that keeps the entrance of the infernal regions. Hercules dragged the monster to earth, and then let him go again. *Giant with furnaces*—the reference perhaps is to *Chimæra*, offspring of Echidna and Zephyon, had three heads—a lion's, goat's and a dragon's. He continually vomited flames. He was slain by Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus, the winged horse. *No body knows.....besides*—many more. *Outdoes*—surpasses; exceeds.

Para. 72.

Touched—affected; impressed. *Dauntless*—fearless. *Acknowledging*—owning. *Brotherhood*—brotherly feeling.

Para. 73.

Obeisance—bow, salaam. *For all the world*—for any thing whatever. *Intentional injury*—harm done purposely. *Exceedingly*—very. *Marvel*—wonder. *Upon my honour*—an oath to imply speaking of truth. *Contain*—hold. *Sue*—plead. *Condition*—term (of peace). *Be out of*—go out of. *Pick my steps*—walk carefully.

Page 51.

Acknowledges—admits. *Vanquished*—defeated; conquered. *For once*—he never sued for peace except on this occasion; see for his “Twelve Labours” notes on para. 35.

Para. 74.

One and all—without any exception. *Aught I can tell*—as far as I know. *Spanking*—slapping. *Waging*—carrying on. *Recorded*—written. *Scaring*—frightening.

THE DRAGON'S TEETH.

Summary.—One day, Cadmus, Phoenix and Cilix, the three sons of King Agenor of Phœnicia, were playing near sea-shore with their sister Europa. The three brothers chased a butterfly and Europa fell asleep. But she was suddenly roused from her sleep by the trampling of a snow-white bull. At first she was much frightened and cried for help. But the bull was docile and eventually she was induced to ride upon it. The bull for sometime ran in the meadow hither and thither and at last jumped into the sea to the great fear of Europa and her brothers who watched from the shore till the bull and Europa disappeared. They reported the matter to king Agenor who in sorrow and rage asked them not to show their face till they brought back their sister. The brothers set out at once with the Queen Telephassa, their mother, and Thasus, their play-

fellow. They went on and on for years through several countries, and at last they sought the hospitality of a farmer whom they all helped in harvesting, but could get no news either of Europa or the bull. Phoenix grew tired of the vain pursuit and settled down in a hut; the rest bade him farewell and went on their quest. After some years, Cilix also left the party and settled down. Subsequently Phoenix and Cilix established kingdoms. The other three went on. One morning Thasus found that he had sprained his ankle and not to detain the others, he also settled down, and in a few years he also became a king but he ever remembered Europa. The Queen and Cadmus pursued their weary way. But the Queen died on the way and her last request to Cadmus was to enquire of the oracle at Delphi what he should do next. The oracle advised him to seek Europa no more and asked him to settle down where a cow was lying down; but he turned away from the oracle and went on and met a cow whom he followed, which never stopped; several persons also trudged after her with Cadmus. At last she lay down and Cadmus and his companions came up with her. Cadmus intended to settle down there, while his companions went in search of water in an enchanted fountain. Cadmus heard a most awful hissing sound and saw an immense dragon kill his companions and devour them. Cadmus rushed at the monster and flung himself right into his cavernous mouth, and after a tremendous struggle killed the dragon. While he was thinking what he would do next, a voice told him to pluck out the dragon's teeth and plant them in the earth; which Cadmus did; but to his surprise he found that every tooth brought forth from the earth an armed warrior. The same voice asked Cadmus to throw a stone into the midst of the armed men, whereupon they began to fight among themselves and all fell except five. The same voice again told Cadmus to bid those five warriors sheathe their swords and to help him to build him a magnificent palace where Harmonia, a daughter of the sky, was given to him for wife by whom he got several children and lived happily.

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Para. 1.

Europa—was the daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor. Her surpassing beauty charmed Zeus, who as-

sumed the form of a bull and mingled with the herd as Europa and her maidens were sporting on the sea-shore. Encouraged by the tameness of the animal, Europa ventured to mount his back, whereupon Zeus rushed into the sea, and swam with her in safety to Crete. Here she became by Zeus the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon. She afterwards married Asterion, king of Crete. Among various attempts to rationalise the myth was the explanation that Europa was carried away captive by a Cretan king in a ship which had a bull as figure-head. The name *Europa* is supposed to have derived from her. *Were at play*—were engaged in playing, were sporting. *Phœnicia*—the coast-land, north of Palestine; its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon. The phœnicians were very skilful seamen and planted many colonies. *Rambled*—wandered. *Now*—at a short time after. *Verdant*—green, *n.* verdure. *Lay*—was situated. *Sparkling*—shining. *Dimpling*—marking with dimples or small hollows, undulating. *Murmuring*—producing soft indistinct sound. *Beach*—shore. As the waves dashed gently against the shore they produced soft sound. *Twining*—twisting together; uniting. *Garland*—wreath. *Adorned*—decorated; made beautiful. *Abundance*—plentifulness. *Whence*—*i. e.*, among the buds and flowers. *Her rosy.....out*—was visible. *Was the prettiest..... flowers*—her face was more beautiful than the flowers.

Paras. 2—3.

Splendid—magnificent, very beautiful. *Fluttering*—moving the wings rapidly, flying. *Set off*—started. *Pursuit*—chase; following. *Chase*—follow; pursue. *Hush*—silence. Cf. *Hush-money*—money, paid as a bribe to purchase silence. *Bidding*—inviting. *If she slept at all*—the writer is not certain whether she slept or not. *Moment*—short time (*adj.* *momentary*—lasting for a moment; *mementous*=important). *Trample*—tread under foot. *Peeping out*—looking out.

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Para. 4.

Starting up—suddenly springing up.

Para. 5.

Fright—fear. *Took away*—deprived. *The fright took away*.....*voice*—she was so much frightened that she lost her voice and could not shout. *Wide open*—in fright and surprise. *Pale*—of faint, whitish colour, wan. *Twisted*—twined.

Para. 6.

Alarm—fright. *It was the suddenness*.....*bull*—she was so much frightened, not because the bull was horrible to see, but it appeared on the scene so suddenly. *Fancied*—imagined. *Amiable*—lovable; pleasing. *Expression*—manner of looking. *Fragrant*—sweet smelling. *Grazing*—feeding. *Delicate*—tender; soft. *Clover*—a plant cultivated as fodder. *Tender*—soft. *Smooth*—free from roughness. *Ran little races*—for a short distance. *Parse races*. *Capered*—leaped about, danced. *Sportively*—playfully.

Para. 7.

By and by—shortly after. *Stroking*—caressing by gently passing the hand over; patting. *Ivory horns*—horns as white as ivory. *Blade*—thin, flat leaf. *To be friends*—to be in friendly terms with. *Touched*—handled. *My stars*—an exclamation. Compare “good heavens.” The stars are invoked because the stars and planets were believed to influence the fortune and destiny of men, a belief which is still held in some countries (see para. 3—The Pygmies). *Sweet*—affectionate; agreeable.

Paras. 8—9.

Intelligence—sense. *Wonderful*—a matter of surprise.

Page 54.

Grew overjoyed—became very much delighted. *Contain*—check; restrain. *For*—on account of. *Frisked*—

leaped in a playful manner, gambolled. *Now—now—at* one time; at another time. *Sprightly—lively; brisk.* *Effort—exertion.* *Expend—makes.* *Hopping—leaping* on one foot. *Twig—small branch.* *Motion—movement.* *Light—lively; free.* *Print—mark.* *Grassy soil—ground* covered with grass. *Spotless—blameless; pure.* *Hue—* colour. *Resembled—was like or similar to in appearance.* *Snow-drift—a heap of snow driven together by the wind.* *Wafted—driven.* *Galloped—moved by leaps.* *Lest she might—more properly “lest she should,”* see Nesfield p. 250. *Setting up her childish voice—shouting with the* soft voice of a child.

Para. 10.

Witness—see. *It was—it was a beautiful sight* to see. *Running—parse it.* *Bowed—lowered; bent.* *As if he knew &c.—so paying her his homage.* *Absolutely—completely.* *Intelligent—sensible; full of meaning.* *Nod—inclination of the head.* *Inviting—encouraging; attracting.* *Gesture—motion; sign.* *As if he had put it.....words—as if he had expressed his meaning by* means of intelligible and articulate words.

Para. 11.

Wanted to say—meant to express.

Para. 12.

Such a thing—i. e. riding on a bull. *Drew back—* retreated; shrank. *Docile—tame; easily manageable.* *Friendly—favourably disposed.* *Set down—put down.* *Instant—moment.* *Surprise—astonish.* *Merry—delightful.* *Either taking.....gallop—alternately one after another* mounting and riding the bull and having a gallop. *Clambering—mounting with hands and feet.* *Careering—running rapidly.*

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Para. 13.

Do it—i. e. ride the bull. *Cast a glance—looked.* *Caught a glimpse of—had a brief, passing view of.* *It*

would be.....back—the most rapid method of going to them at the other end of the field would be to mount and ride the bull. *Sociable*—affable; friendly. *Mark*—proof; sign. *Confidence*—trustfulness; reliance. *Could not find*.....longer—i. e., mounted the bull at once. *Bound*—leap. *Active*—nimble. *Fall off*—drop down.

Para. 14.

Softly—i. e., not so fast.

Para. 15.

Gave a leap.....air—jumped high into the air. *Screamed*—shouted. *Gaping*—opening mouth wide, staring with wide-open mouth. *Spectacle*—sight. *Not knowing*.....themselves—they could not decide whether there would be any danger to their sister or they should have the same good fortune to have ride on the bull. *Was so*—i. e., harmless. *Pranced*—lifted the feet high, strutted about. *Kitten*—young one of a cat. *All the while*—all the time. *Nodding*—shaking the head. *Stateliness*—dignity. *Wheeled about*—turned round. *Waved*—moved. *Good-bye*—farewell. *Playfully*—jestingly; out of frolic. *Pretending*—making believe. *Bound on*—more correctly “bound for,” going towards. *Might not see*.....again—what she said in jest came to happen as she never saw her brothers again.

Page 56.

Para. 16.

All in one breath—simultaneously, all at one and the same time.

Para. 17.

Remnant—a small portion left. *Together with*.....sport—though she enjoyed her ride very much, yet she felt some fear. *Troubled*—anxious, expressing distress of mind. *Feel*—realise. *Scampered*—ran away hastily. *Sand*—of the sea-shore. *Took an airy leap*—jumped into the air. *Plunged in*—dived. *Right*—direct. *Foaming*—full of froth. *Billows*—large waves. *Spray*—drops of

water sprinkled from waves. *In a shower*—copiously. *Splattering*—being sprinkled with ; splashing.

Para. 18.

Send forth—give out. *Manfully*—loudly ; resolutely. *As fast as their.....them*—as quickly as they could run. *At their head*—in front. *Margin*—brink. *Treacherous*—perfidious. *Emerging*—coming out of water. *Between them*—i. e., head and tail. *Stretching out*—extending ; spreading. *Grasped*—caught hold of. *Through their tears*—while weeping. *Distinguish*—make a difference. *Snowy*—white. *White-capped billows*—because they broke into foam under the strong wind (see the Minotaur para. 66). *Boil up out of.....him*—the water being stirred by strong wind appeared as if it was boiling on account of the undulating waves.

Para. 19.

Mournful—sad. *Story*—report ; account. *Think*—imagine.

Page 57.

Beside himself—out of his wits or senses. *Twilight*—the faint light before sun-rise and sun-set. *Bade*—ordered. *Set out*—start. *Instantly*—at once.

Para. 20.

Gladden—make me happy. *Pretty ways*—delightful manners and behaviour. *Begone*—interjection go away. *Enter my presence no more*—never come before me. *Leading her by the hand*—ushering her into my presence.

Para. 21.

Flashed—reflected ; glared. *Passionate*—angry tempered. *Did venture*—were bold enough. *Supper*—last meal. *Slunk away*—sneaked off ; walked away stealthily. *Paused*—stopped. *Consult*—decide among themselves. *Dismay*—great fear ; terror. *To be by*—to be near. *Came hurrying*—came in great haste. *In quest of*—in search.

Para. 22.

There is no knowing—no body can tell. *Perils*—dangers. *Meet with*—encounter.

Para. 23.

Another reason—first reason is love for Europa, the second reason being dangers and difficulties they may encounter.

Paras. 24 and 25.

Sea-faring—employed on board ship. *Brought up*—educated. *Bring back*—recall. *Bring forth*—bear; as offspring. *Bring about*—cause to happen. *Bring forward*—adduce. *Bring in*—introduce; produce. *Bring to light*—reveal. *Bring to mind*—recall to memory. *Bring on*—cause to begin. *Bring out*—show; expose. *Bring over*—draw to the side of a party. *Bring to pass*—cause to happen. *Bring to*—restore consciousness. *Bring up the rear*—close the line of march. *Bring under*—subdue. *Intimate*—closely personal. *Set forth*—started. *Clustered*—gathered. *Lean*—incline upon; rest against. *Turned out*—happened.

Page 58.

Dreamed of—thought. *Gathering*—increasing.

Para. 26.

Ascend—come up; mount.

Para. 27.

Sobbed—wept convulsively.

Para. 28.

Kept their word—did what they said, *i.e.*, never came back. *Solitude*—loneliness (because he was alone, the queen and the princess having departed). What is the difference between *solitary* and *lonely*? *Returning footsteps*—sound of their feet while coming back. *Familiar*—well known. *Childish accents*—words as usually uttered by children, *cf.* *childlike*—simple as a child; *childish*—silly or foolish as a child. *Emphasis* is the stress laid upon a word; *Accent* is the stress laid upon a syllable. *Went by*—elapsed; passed. *Known*—recognised. *Younger*—of the children. *Leave*—*i. e.*, cease to describe what happened to. *Go along*—proceed to recount what happened to.

Para. 29.

On and on—forward. *Parse way*. *Passed over*—crossed. *Continual*—unceasing. *Rustic people*—countrymen ; peasant. *Paused*—stopped. *A little while*—a short time. *Labours*—work. *Looked*—appeared ; seemed. *Garb*—dress. *Royal robes*—queenly dress. *Roaming*—wandering. *Errand*—mission ; business. *Tidings*—news.

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Para. 30.

Highway—chief or public road. *By path*—a side path. *Pathless*—having no road. *Wilderness*—uninhabited region. *Rest*—stoppage. *Splendid garment*—magnificent dress. *Quite*—completely. *Worn out*—decayed, used so that they became worthless. *Travel stained*—soiled on account of long journey. *Waded*—walked through water. *Threw away*—discarded. *Chafed*—irritated or worn away by rubbing.

Para. 31.

Heartache—trouble of heart (on account of the loss of her daughter).

Para. 32.

As fast as—as soon as. *Tattered*—torn to pieces ; became rags. *Exchanged*—parted with one for another. *Mean attire*—common garment. *Wore*—put on. *By and by.....aspect*—gradually they looked like wandering and savage people. *Taken for*—considered ; mistook. *Gipsy*—one of an Indian wandering race. *Train*—retinue. Give its different meanings. *Do their bidding*—carry out their orders. *Sun-burnt faces*—brownish colour of the face caused by exposure to the sun. *Girded*—bound round. *Husbandmen*—farmers. *Farm houses*—houses, barns, sheds and other buildings attached to land in cultivation. *Hospitality*—friendly welcome and entertainment. *Sought*—asked for. *Needed...field*—required their help in gathering corn &c. *They gave.....willingly*—they readily helped them. *Save*—except. *Braid*—plait, weave, en-

twine (this was the accomplishment of ladies in high position in ancient times, as, music, drawing, embroidery &c. now). *Sheaves*—bundles of stalks of wheat &c. *If payment.....offered*—if the farmers offered or proposed to pay them for their help. *Shook their heads*—as sign of declining the offer.

Pasture—land set apart for grazing purposes. *Would*—used to. *Hereabouts*—adv. in this neighbourhood. *I ask.....pardon*—because they might think him rude.

Para. 33.

Down—hair. *When his.....it*—when moustache came; *mochh niklā*; i. e., grew to be quite a youngman.

Page 60.

To no purpose—in vain. *Tract*—region. *Moss*—a family of flowerless plants, many of which grow in soft lands.

Para. 34.

It is a mere.....life—we are simply wasting our time. *Up and down*—hither and thither. What do you mean by *up and down* trains; *ups and downs* of life? *Home*—habitation; dwelling. *There would.....again*—we have been separated so many years ago that even if we meet her, we cannot love her and shall not recognise her. *Acquaintance*—knowledge of a person. *Forbidden*—prohibited. *Me*—dative of interest.

Para. 35.

Judge—think; consider. *For my part*—as regards me.

Paras. 36 and 37.

Will go along with—accompany. *Habitation*—dwelling place. [Phoenix settled in the country, which was called after him *Phœnicia*]. *Rural*—pertaining to the country; rustic. *Bower*—arbour, a shady enclosure formed with boughs; a rustic cottage. *Overhead*—placed above. *Arch*—a structure in the form of a curve over an opening or supporting a wall. *Sweet*—charming. *Living boughs*—branches of living trees. *Rustic*—rude; simple.

Curiously—fancifully. *Fashioned out*—made of. *Abode*—dwelling. *Bade him farewell*—said good-bye to him, took leave of him. *Regretted*—felt sorry. *Keep them company*—go along with or accompany them.

Para. 38.

Fixed upon—selected. *Admirable*—excellent. *Chanced*—happened. *Home*—settled place of dwelling.

Page 61.

Spot—place; *Parse themselves*. *In the neighbourhood of*—near. *Went by*—passed; elapsed. *Grown up*—appeared, advanced to full size of a city. *Stately*—magnificent. *Clothed*—dressed. *Purple*—a blend of blue and red, (purple robes were anciently worn by emperors). *Had royal blood.....veins*—descended from the royal family. *Cf. Blue blood*—of aristocratic birth. *Decree of state*—edict or order of a king. *Issued*—promulgated; set forth with authority. *Happened*—chanced. *Mounted on*—riding. *Subjects*—people. *Conscience*—a knowledge and estimation of one's own thoughts, actions and duties as regards right and wrong. *Trouble*—upbraid. *Quite ceased.....sister*—he always felt a pang of conscience for giving up the search for Europa, so failing in his duty. *Give up*—leave; forsake. *Sitting himself...comfortable*—settling down in a comfortable home. *Went onward*—proceeded further.

Para. 39.

Often and often—very frequently. *At the close of..... journey*—in the evening feeling tired for the day's long journey. *Prospect*—expectation of future event. *Morrow*—the following day. What do you mean by *to-morrow*? *Nightfalls*—nights, *i. e.*, after journeying many a day. *Close*—end; termination. *Toilsome*—weary. *Pilgrimage* journey. *Now*—at the present time; *i. e.*, though they would be travelling days after days in quest of Europa, they would never find her. *Melancholy*—sorrowful; depressed. *Torment*—trouble. *Staff*—stick. *pl. staffs, staves*. Give its different meanings. *Addressed*—spoke to.

Para. 40.

Methinks—it seems to me; cf. meseems, melists, (see Rowe's Hints p. 141, and Nesfield p. 92). *We are like people in a dream*—as people in a dream pursue imaginary things, so we are after a vague and unsubstantial search. *Substance*—reality. *Leading*—living. *Dreary*—tedious. *Length of time*—from young boys they have grown up to be bearded men. *Forgotten how.....looked—*i. e., her appearance. *Tone*—quality; strength or character of a voice. *Lived or no*—actually existed or not. *Am convinced*—am sure. *Survives*—lives.

Page 62.

Merest folly—sheer impudence or foolishness. *Waste*—spend unprofitably. *Were we*—if we. *A woman grown*—a grown up woman. *Look upon*—consider. *Resolved*—made up my mind. *Here*—Cilix settled in the country called after him Cilicia, South-East of Asia Minor. *Take up my abode*—settle down. *Entreat*—beg; request. *Follow my example*—do as I do, i. e., settle down.

Para. 41.

Not I, for one—I shall not give up the quest even if I be alone to do it. *Firmly*—with a steady voice. *Travel-worn*—wearied on account of travel. *Depths*—inward parts. *In the depths.....heart*—a mother never looks upon her children as sufficiently grown up to be alienated from her motherly affection. *Her childish voice.....ears*—I seem to hear voice as a small girl. *Repose*—rest.

Paras. 42 and 43.

Onward—forward. *Bear them company*—accompany them. *Resembling*—similar to (see para. 38).

Para. 44.

Bidding him.....farewell—saying good-bye to him. *Burst into tears*—broke out weeping. *Bade*—asked. *If his own.....him*—if his own heart would allow him to be happy, i. e., if he be free from cares and anxieties and reproaches of his conscience, as "mind is its own palace,

it can make heaven of hell and hell of heaven." *Pilgrims*—travellers, especially for religious and other sacred objects. *Appearance*—aspect. *Abundance*—large extent.

Page 63.

Balcony—a projecting platform, verandah. *Moon-tide*—full moon-night. *Jewelled*—adorned with precious stones.

Para. 45.

Government—rule; reign. *Expedition*—important enterprise. *Grave*—staid, solemn looking. *Ambassador*—one who represents a sovereign or state in another country. *Escort*—a body of armed men as guard. *Hardy*—strong; brave. *Plain to my mind*—clear to me. *Blamed*—found fault with. *As long as.....other*—as long as he was able to walk.

Para. 46.

Grieves me—makes me sorrowful. *Keeping up*—continuing; proceeding with. *Helping her over...places*—assisting her to get over rough places. *Rivulets*—small rivers. *To shelter her*—to keep her under protection. *Passer-by*—traveller. *Grey years*—long period of time which made the remembrance indistinct. *Thrust*—came, i, e., between the present time and when the child was carried away. *Dim*—indistinct. *In their remembrance*—i. e., they remembered her appearance indistinctly; they had a vague idea of how she looked. *True-hearted*—faithful. *Dreamed*—thought.

Para. 47.

Sprained—overstrained. *Ankle*—the joint connecting the foot and leg. *Parse step*.

Para. 48.

To be sure—surely; certainly. *Mournfully*—sorrowfully. *Make shift*—manage. *Hobble*—limp along. *After all pains...trouble*—after all the troubles you have undergone, and pains suffered. *Follow*—come after you.

Page 64.

Para. 49.

True—faithful. *Kissing his forehead*—as a token of

affection. *Loving help*—assistance rendered on account of your love. *Borne*—carried me. *My limbs.....this*—I could not have travelled half the distance I have done. *Be at peace*—enjoy peace. *Owne*d—admitted. *Question*—doubt.

Para. 50.

Shed tears—wept. *Grievous*—painful. *Trial*—affliction. *Confess*—acknowledge; admit. *Growing faint*—becoming weak. *Forward*—onward. *Noticed*—marked. *Alacrity of spirit*—liveliness of manner; cheerfulness. *Heretofore*—formerly. *Supported*—sustained. *Her weight.....arm*—because she was wearied and dejected, she leaned upon him more.

Para. 51.

Thasus was the founder of the city of Thasos, an island in the North of the Ægæan sea. *Infirm*—not strong; weakly. *Fit up and furnish*—supply completely with all necessaries. *As a hut of...could.*—i. e., as much comfortable as a hut prepared of branches could be. *Green*—on account of being roofed by green branches. *Thriving*—flourishing, prosperous. *Free-stone*—certain kinds of stone particularly suitable for building. *Doing justice*—administering justice, righting the wrongs. *Sceptre*—a rod borne by a ruler as a sign of his authority. *Parse King* (see Nesfield pp. 52, 53). *Not for the sake.....blood*—not because that he descended from a royal family as Phoenix and Cilix. *For none was...veins*—he did not descend from a royal family. *Upright*—straight forward, honest. *Fit*—worthy. *N. B.* Many of the Greeks and other ancient peoples claimed to trace their descent from a common ancestor.

Para. 52.

Settled—established, put on proper condition. *Laid aside*—discarded; put aside. *Distribute*—administer. *In his stead*—in his place, instead of him.

Page 65.

Grasping—taking. *Hoof-mark*—ironical, as marks

could not be left so many years. *Trace*—mark left behind. *Vanished child*—Europa who had disappeared. *Lengthened*—prolonged, *i.e.*, being absent for a long time. *To his latest hour*—to the last day of his life. *Bath steaming hot*—water for bath kept so hot as to give forth steam. *To be served up*—to be set on the table. *Immediate*—instant. *Refreshment*—food and drink. *Had the blessings*—was blessed by. *Profited*—benefited. *Meant*—intended.

Para. 53.

Pursuing their weary way—continuing their tiresome journey. *But*—except. *Leaned heavily*—put her whole weight on. *For*—in spite of. *Persuaded*—induced, prevailed upon. *It was enough.....tone*—the plaintive tone in which she asked the news of her daughter made even grown up men weep.

Para. 54.

Young maiden...growth—fully grown up and developed young woman.

Para. 55.

Wondrous—wonderful. *Aside*—apart. *She is not in her right mind*—*i. e.*, she is not sane, she is off her senses. *Get this.....fancy*—remove this fanciful idea from her mind.

Para. 56.

Dream—imagination. *Dream*—unreality. *Save*—except.

Page 66.

Feebler—weaker. *Solitary sport*—lonely place. *Needs*—necessarily. *adv.* (see Nesfield pp. 91, 132).

Para. 57.

Tenderly—affectionately. *Good long rest*—*i. e.*, death.

Para. 58.

Turf—earth thickly matted with roots of grass.

Para. 59.

Dim eyes—eyes having no lustre. *Comprehend*—understand. *Frame*—body. *My pilgrimage is over*—I

have finished by career and all wanderings; I shall die soon.

Para. 60.

Refused to believe—would not credit. *Discern*—see. *Spirit*—soul. *Pass away*—depart. *Toil*—hard labour. disappointment—vexation following failure. *Burdened*—oppressed. *At length made him.....lost*—by her conversation she made it plain to Cadmus that it was better for her to die and so be free from all cares, anxieties, hard labour and vexation which had been her lot and by which she had been grievously oppressed since Europa was carried off. *Repressed*—checked.

Para. 61.

Borne with—tolerated; endured. *Infirmities*—faults; weaknesses. *Tenderest*—most affectionate. *It is owing to.....ago*—I would have died long ago, had it not been for the care you bestowed upon me. *Lies far.....us*—we have left behind us at a long distance from here. *Laid in the earth*—buried. *Delphi*—a small town in Phocis; but one of the most celebrated in Greece, on account of its oracle Apollo. Delphi was regarded as the central point of the whole earth, and was hence called “navel of the earth.” There was a temple dedicated to Apollo. In the centre of the temple there was a small opening in the ground from which, from time to time, an intoxicating vapour arose, which was believed to come from the well of Cassotis. Over this chasm there stood a tripod, on which the priestess, called Rythia took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. The words which she uttered after exhaling the vapour were believed to contain the revelations of Apollo. *Oracle*—a divine answer to enquiry.

Para. 62.

Couldst thou.....hour—how happy we would have been if you would have seen Europa before your death.

Page 67.

Para. 63.

It matters very little—I am quite indifferent to it. *Better world*—heaven.

Para. 64.

Sadden—make sorrowful. *My little hearers*—the little children who are supposed to listen to these stories. *Vanishing*—disappearing. *Convinced*—sure. *At her..... step*—as soon as she entered. *She had &c.*—i. e. Europa had died before her and was in heaven already. *Flowers*—flower plants (some say she was buried in Thrace, others in Thera).

Para. 65.

Sorrowful duty—burial. *Accustomed*—habituated. *Readily*—spontaneously, without effort. *Remark*—comment (according to etiquette when English people meet, they use some such expression—"it is very hot to-day; it is nice and cool &c.") *Various*—different. *Mariner*—sailor, sea-faring man. *Rumour*—report. *Blighted*—withered. *Suspected*—conjectured. *Queer*—odd, quaint, open to suspicion. *Twinkle*—winking of the eye. *Putting a joke*—joking, by way of jest.

Para. 66.

Kept him company—was with him. *Heavy*—sorrowful. *Carry it &c.*—he had no more hope or spirit left to continue the search. *Exercise*—movement.

Page 68.

Point—place. *Remembrance*—recollection. *Came within &c.*—saw a high mountain. *Thereabouts*—living in the neighbourhood. *Parnassus*—the highest part of the range a few miles north of Delphi. It is one of the chief seats of Apollo and the Muses. *Slope*—side of a hill, incline.

Para. 67.

Midmost point—centre, navel of the earth," see notes on Delphi in Para. 61. *Cavity*—hole, chasm. *Rude*—not elegant. *Spacious*—roomy. *Erected*—built. *Foliage*—leaves of trees. *Tuft*—collection; cluster. *Shrubbery*—a plant with several woody stems. *Ran wild*—grew uncultivated. *Mysterious*—not plain to the understanding. *Mysterious hole...hill side*—this was a natural chasm from

which issued an intoxicating vapour. As this was a mysterious feature of nature, the ancients regarded it with reverence.

Para. 68.

Thurst a passage—forced his way. *Tangled*—involved with one another. *Rushing out*—coming out. *Ringlet*—long curl of hair. *Clustered*—grew in groups. *Distinct*—clear. *Reverential*—respectful. *Unseen*—invisible. *Personage*—person, esp. one of high rank or honour. *Personage*—the parish elergyman's house.

Paras. 69 and 70.

Deep—complete ; perfect. *Rushing sound*—sound produced by something coming out. *Long*—prolonged. *Proceeding out*—coming out. *Interior*—inside; inner part. *Looked upon*—regarded. *Fountain of truth*—spring from which truth came out. *Gushed out*—came out. *Audible*—able to be heard. *Riddle*—a puzzle in words. *They might just &c.* —because no body could understand their meaning, so it was all the same whether the truth came out of the cavity or not, as it edified no body. *Fortunate*—lucky.

Page 69.

Articulate—clearly expressed (words in a speech); distinct sound with meaning. *Vague*—indistinct. *Whistle*—shrill sound. *Blast*—blowing. *Meant*—indicated, implied.

Paras. 71 and 72.

Object—intention, purpose. *Following*—chasing, pursuing. *No more business*—nothing else to do.

Para. 73.

Sighing gust—blast of wind sounding like sigh. *Hoarse*—harsh; grating.

Para. 74.

Gusty hole—the cavity from which the gust came out. *Gave vent to*—expressed ; uttered.

Para. 75.

Stray—wandering. *There is your home*—you should settle down there. *Pronounced*—uttered. *But a single time*—only once. *Died away*—became fainter and fainter. *Satisfied*—sure. *Caught*—understood. *Put*—asked. *Withered*—dried. *Rustling*—making a soft sound.

Page 70.

Paras. 76 and 77.

Turned away—moved away; withdrew. *Wiser*—better informed (because he learned nothing there). *Offered*—presented. *Sluggish pace*—slowly, with slow motion. *Nor any reason &c.*—as he was aimless, it was all the same where he went and there was no motive for taking a particular road leading to particular direction or place. *The old question.....end*—inquiry about Europa spontaneously came out of his mouth.

Paras. 78 and 79.

As swiftly as the wind—very rapidly. *Half uttered*—did not fully express. *Mumbled*—muttered, spoke indistinctly. *Confusion*—perplexity. *Handsome*—well-looking (commonly used for man as beautiful for woman). *Lost his wits*—was mad, was not in his senses cf. *at one's wits end*—in a state of great perplexity; *to live by one's wits*—to have no regular profession.

Para. 80.

Nor could he &c.—because he himself had no idea of the distance travelled over. *Brindled*—of a reddish brown colour, with darker stripes crossing it. The older form of the word was brinded. cf. Thrice the branded cat hath mewed—*Macbeth*. *Chewing her cud*—chewing the food over and over again (as a cow), *jugali*; metaphorically, meditate upon. *Pretty nigh*—quite near. *Leisurely*—not hurriedly or hastily. *Toss*—move; shake. *Moderate*—not very fast nor very slow. *Crop a mouthful of grass*—cutting short as much grass as her mouth could

contain at one time. Loitered—lingered. Occurred—came to his mind. Response—reply. Serve him as a guide—act as a guide to him. Smiled.....thing—he smiled at his own simplicity in thinking that such an ordinary cow would serve him as a guide. Behaving—acting, conducting herself. Wisp—a small bundle. Cared so much as a wisp &c.—did not in the least care for him, cf. “I do not care a straw for him.” Get her living...&c.—crop grass along the road as she was going. Herbage—green food for cattle, grass. Be milked—milk to be drawn.

Para 81.

Hey—int. a call to attention.

Page 71.

Para 82.

Come up with—overtake. Peculiarity—singularity, that which is found in one, and in no other, that which marks out one person from another. Pail—an open vessel for liquids. Whose only business...&c.—ordinary cows have nothing else to do though giving milk and sometimes, when not in good mood, to spill the milk by kicking and do not to carry out oracular directions. Trudged on—walked along with heavy steps. Whisking—moving quickly. Seized—availed herself of. Quickened—hastened. So much—in the same degree. Heel—hoof. Threw out her heels—put forward her legs. Stuck on end—straightened up. Queerly—quaint; funny. Putting themselves to their speed—run fast.

Para. 83.

Went leisurely on—i. e. without making any haste. Nibbled—bite by small bits. Brook—small river. Glistened brightly—sparkling on account of clear water. Comfortable sigh—sigh of relief. Parse sigh. Pace—speed. Suited—befitted.

Para. 84.

Foretold—i. e., by the oracle. *Hereabouts*—in the neighbourhood.

Para. 85.

Oracular cow—cow foretold by the oracle of Delphi. *Reasonable*—just and fair. *Breezy hillside*—hillside with breeze blowing. *Sheltered*—protected from sun and rain. *Vale*—valley. *Flowery*—full of flowers. *Calm*—water not disturbed by wind. *Situation*—site. *Offered*—proposed. *Lie down*—because he was to settle where the cow lay down. *Barn yard*—court yard of a barn—a store-house for corn, hay &c.,

Page 72.

Head—be at the head or front of. *Stray*—wandering. *Brindle*—striped cow. *Drop down*—fall down. *Fatigue*—weariness.

Para. 86.

In a tone of despair—in a voice which expressed hopelessness.

Para. 87.

Grown—become. *Intent*—bent. *Lagging*—loitering; lingering. *Bewitched*—charmed; affected by witchcraft. *Trudge*—walk on foot. *Precisely*—exactly. *Converse*—talk. *Freely*—without reserve. *Adventure*—enterprise. *Supposed*—thought. *The one*—the particular cow foretold by the oracle.

Para. 88.

Wonderful affair—strange business. *Am acquainted with*—know. *Ways*—habits. *Accord*—will. *Let*—allow; enable me to walk.

Paras. 89 and 90.

Secret—hidden reason. *Enchanted*—bewitched; charmed. *Conscious*—aware of. *Threw*—cast. *Enchantment*—charm; magical influence.

Page 73.

Fancied—thought. *Nice*—particular. *Choosing her path*—selecting the road. *Scramble*—climb with hands. *Wade*—walk. *Mire*—thick mud. *Bedraggled*—wet, muddy and dirty. The prefix *be* is intensive. *Into the bargain*—over and above, in addition. *Tired to death*—so much tired as to cause death; *to* = extent.

Para. 91.

Stoutly—bravely. *Build*—to build; found. *Royal heart*—generous or magnanimous heart. *Head.....rule*—he had intelligence enough to govern a kingdom. Cadmus was fit to be a king by his descent, character and intelligence.

Para. 92.

Schemes—plans. *Beguiling*—whiling away, passing. *Tediousness*—weariness. *Laying out the plan*—planning.

Paras. 93 and 94.

On the point of—about to. *Recline*—lean on one side. *Bending her fore legs*—stooping her front legs. *Crouching her hind ones*—bending low her back legs. *Taking her ease*—resting; reposing. *Matter of course*—that which happens in natural time and order; something to be expected; *i. e.*, there was nothing extraordinary in it. Cf. *Matter of fact*—a reality. (The author means to say that the place where she lay down was a matter of great importance to Cadmus as he was to settle there, but the cow did not seem to make any particular choice of the spot, and she was quite indifferent, she lay down as any cow would do when tired and inclined to take rest). *N. B.* Cadmus found the cow in Phocis and followed her into Bœotia, where she sank down on the spot on which Cadmus built Cadmea, afterwards the citadel of Thebes.

Page 74.

Paras. 95 and 96.

Fertile—fruitful; productive. *Lovely*—charming? *Flinging*—throwing. *Sun-speckled*—marked with small

spots of a different colour from that of the rest of the surface caused by the sun. *Fencing*—surrounding, hence protecting. *Rough*—violent. *Gleaming*—sparkling. *Stole*—imperceptibly possessed. *A home feeling*.....*Cadmus*—a desire for settled life and homely comforts occupied his thoughts in spite of himself. *Sandals*—wooden shoes. *Under a roof of his own*—in his own house. *After all their disappointments*—in spite of failing to trace Europa. *Smiled round*.....*faces*—smiled seeing her brothers and mothers. *Familiar faces*—faces of persons well-known. *Regaining*—winning back ; recovering.

Para 97.

Cultivate—prepare ground for crops, till. *Neighbouring soil*—fields lying near.

Para. 98.

Assented—agreed to. *Looked about*—searched. *For the means of*.....*meal*—for providing themselves with a good repast. *Tuft*—collection ; group. *Some*—i. e., water. *Stretched*—lying at full length. *Fallen upon*—overcome. *Now that he had*....*at once*—as long as he knew he was to get up in the morning and continue the search of Europa, he did not feel weariness so much, but now all toil being over, he was overcome with a feeling of fatigue. *Startled*—alarmed.

Page 75.

Saw—a cutting tool with toothed edge, *ári*, *Which went right*.....*saw*—which pained him very much as if a saw was passing through his ears.

Para. 99.

Fiery—shining ; glittering. *Immense*—enormous. *Vast many rows*.....*teeth*—many lines of very large and sharp teeth. *Post*—(appointed) spot. *Pitiless*—cruel, ferocious. *Reptile*—serpent. *Busily devouring*—quickly swallowing or eating up. *Making but a mouthful*—eating up one man at a time, so vast and broad were its jaws. *Mouthful*—as much as fills the mouth.

Para. 100.

Enchanted—charmed by sorcery. *Set to guard it*—appointed to watch it. *Mortal*—man (liable to death). *Quench*—satisfy. *Avoided*—kept away from, shunned. *Thereabouts*—nearly that period. *Broken his fast*—took his (first) meal. *Appetite*—desire for food. *Enormous*—very great. *Not half satisfied.....up*—eating up so many people did not half appease his hunger as he was fasting for hundred years or so. *Caught sight of*—saw. *Abominable*—detestable; hateful. *Flung back*—opened. *Victim*—prey. *Swallow*—devour.

Para. 101.

Enraged—angered. *Cared*—felt anxious or concerned. *Size*—large size. *Cavernous*—hollow. *Method*—manner; way. *Took by surprise*—came upon unexpectedly so puzzled or confused. *Down into*—in the interior. *Close upon*—shut, press together, i. e., he could not shut his mouth. *Struggle*—conflict. *Tremendous*—terrible. *Shattered*—broke into pieces. *Splinter*—thin piece of wood split off. *Lashing*—striking. *Slashing*—striking (with a sword), cutting in long strips. *Stabbing*—wounding with a dagger. *Vitals*—*pl*, the organs necessary to life, e. g., lungs, stomach. *Scaly wretch*—monster having scales (serpents have scales). *Bethought*—purposed, called to mind. (*Bethink* is a transitive verb which never omits a Reflexive pronoun; for other examples, see Nesfield p. 185). *Slipping away*—escaping; gliding away.

Page 76.

Sword thrust—blow with the sword. *Finished the battle*—ended the fight, i. e., the dragon was killed. *Creeping out*—coming out. *Wriggling*—twisting the body about. *Vast bulk*—immense body.

Para. 102.

Befallen—happened to. *Doomed*—destined; fated. *Build*—infinitive mood.

Para. 103.

Were—would have been.

Para. 104.

Pluck out—pull away. *Plant*—sow.

Para. 105.

Dig out—extract. *Fung*—sharp pointed tooth. *Deep-rooted*—firmly rooted, deep seated. *Toiled*—tried hard. *Tugged*—pulled. *Pounding*—breaking into small pieces. *Monstrous*—uncommonly ugly and large. *Bushel*—a dry measure of 8 gallons or 4 pecks. *Tedious piece of work*—hard work, wearisome business. *Exhausted*—tired. *Knocking*—breaking. *Sword-blade*—the flat or cutting part of the sword. *Tract*—plot. *Turned up*—dug out. *New kind of seed*—i. e., teeth.

Para. 106.

Out of breath—exhausted. *Happen*—occur; come about.

Page 77.

Para. 107.

Marvel—wonder.

Para. 108.

Slantwise—slantingly, not in a straight line as in mid-day. *Moist*—full of moisture, wet. *Newly*—recently. *Heads*—points. *Spear*—lance. *Sprouting up*—shooting up. *Stalks*—stems of plants. *Thrusting up*—springing up; coming out. *Broken*—covered, spread over. *Polished*—glittering. *Coming up*—shooting up. *Bean*—a kind of vegetable of which the seed is eaten by man and beast. *Discerned*—saw. *Fierce*—ferocious. *Countenance*—face. *Beneath every one*—i. e., below every helmet. *Abundant harvest*—plentiful crops. *Helmet*—protective weapon for the head. *Breastplate*—a plate of metal worn on the breast. *Were well out.....earth*—completely came out of the earth. *Brandished*—flourished. *Clashed*—made loud noise by striking against one another. *Little while.....lived*—though they had come to life only a few minutes ago. *Seeming to think.....battle*—they appeared as if they were regretting that they had wasted the greater part of their life without fighting. *Sons of deadly mischief*—these harmful warriors.

Para. 109.

Trumpeter—one who sounds a trumpet. *With the first breath.....drew*—as soon as they came to life. *Brazen*—made of brass. *Sounded*—blew. *Ear-shattering*—deafening; very loud. *Reverberated*—resounded; echoed. *Clang*—loud ringing metallic sound. *Bray*—the cry of an ass; hence, harsh sound. *Warlike*—martial; military. *Look*—appear. *Put the whole world.....sword*—kill all men. *How fortunate.....sow*—because in that case he would get ready made warriors at a moment's notice without the trouble of training and disciplining them.

Page 78.

Para. 110 and 111.

Earth army—earth-born warriors; they were called by the Greeks *spartoi*. *Strike*—hit. *Gigantic*—of very large size. *Fierce-looking*—ferocious in appearance. *Take it for granted*—assume as admitted. *Uplifting*—raising. *Smote*—struck. *Next neighbour*—one standing next to him. *Cleft*—divided; split. *Asunder*—adv. into separate pieces. *Stretched*—felled. *In an instant*—at once, immediately. *Stab*—thrust. *Confusion*—tumult. *Spread wider and wider*—extended throughout the field. *Exult*—rejoice, triumph. *Fell with it on his lips*—died while yet uttering the battle-cry. *Causeless wrath*—anger having no substantial ground or cause for it. *Mischief for no good end*—harm having no good or reasonable motive. *Witnessed*—seen. *After all*—considering all the circumstances. *After all &c.*—author's view of most of the battles fought in modern times. They are fought without any legitimate cause or grievance. *Considered*—remembered. *Dragon people.....else*—warriors coming out of the teeth of dragon had no other object of their existence except fighting; men have been created by God with the object that they should love and help one another.

Para. 112.

Memorable—worthy of being remembered, famous. *Rage*—prevail furiously. *Strewn*—covered. *Helmeted*

heads—heads having helmets on. *Left standing*—i.e., alive.

Para. 113.

Bid—ask ; order. *Sheathe*—put into scabbard.

Para. 114.

Hesitating—delaying. *Instant*—moment. *Stepped forward*—advanced, went forward. *Aspect*—look. *Extending*—putting forward. *Drawn sword*—sword taken out of the sheathe. *Stern*—severe. *Commanding*—controlling ; authoritative.

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Paras. 115 and 116.

Forthwith—immediately. *Bound*—compelled. *Military salute*—token of respect to some person of rank as presenting arms &c., by soldiers. *Scabbard*—sheathe. *Rank*—line, row. *Eyeing*—looking at. *Awaiting the word.....command*—waiting to receive their order from the officer.

Para. 117.

Had good need to be so—it required them to possess giant's strength to survive through that terrible battle. *Glance aside*—look at other side, i.e., when not looking at them. *Glare*—stare hard. *Fire flashing out.....eyes*—their eyes reflecting fire, their eyes glittered like fiery substance. *Incrusted*—covered with a crust or hard coat. *Here and there*—at places. *Begrimed*—dirtied, fouled. *Clinging*—sticking. *Beet and carrot*—well known edible vegetable roots. *Native soil*—earth in which they grow. *Odd*—peculiar. *Concluded*—decided. *Human nature*—temper or disposition of a man. *Because they were &c.*—author's estimate of human character—man's readiness to fight and kill others. [These earth-born warriors were believed to be the ancestors of the five oldest families at Thebes. Most of the Greeks having forgotten their origin boasted of having sprung from the soil.]

Para. 118.

Earnestly—eagerly. *Desiring*—wishing. *Evidently*—apparently, clearly. *All over the wide world*—throughout the extensive world. *Fierceness*—fury. *Hardihood*—boldness. *Use*—utilise, put to advantage.

Para. 119.

Sturdy—strong; hardy. *Make yourself useful*—do some useful work. *Quarry*—dig stones out of a quarry—a place where stones are dug out.

Para. 120.

Grumbled—murmured discontentedly. *Muttered*—spoke indistinctly. *Overthrow*—demolish. *Stern eye*—severe look.

Page 80.

Tone of authority—commanding voice. *In good earnest*—zealously, earnestly. *Toiled*—worked. *Diligently*—industriously; painstakingly. *Began to make...appearance*—began to grow up. *Quarrelsome*—fault-finding; disputing. *Disposition*—temper. *Savage*—wild. *Kept watch over them*—kept guard over them, watched them. *Quelled*—checked. *Lurked*—lay concealed. *Quelled the fierce.....hearts*—checked the savage and furious spirit which they had inherited from the old dragon from whose teeth they sprang up. *Gleaming out*—peeping out; being visible. *Got accustomed*—became habituated. *Honest labour*—i. e., ordinary labour of honest man and not fighting. *Two-edged sword*—sword which cuts by both ends; *dodhári talwár*. *By and by*—in time. *It may not be.....hope*—it may be fairly hoped. *Earth-begrimed*—soiled with earth.

Para. 121.

Home—room. *Erected*—built. *Meaning*—intending. *Introduce*—bring into action. *New improvements*—latest discoveries to make better buildings. *Architecture*—the art of planning out and erecting buildings. *Commodious*—spacious, roomy. *Stately*—grand. *Labours*:

—works. *Betimes*—early. *In the grey of the morning*—at early dawn, before sunrise. *Edifice*—building. *To lay the foundation*—*neo dálná*. *Site*—spot.

Para. 122.

Dome—the upper part of a building, in shape like an inverted cup, cupola. *Portico*—a porch, with roof supported by columns in front. *Carved pillars*—pillars cut into different figures on the surface. *Befitted*—was worthy of, became, suited. *Host*—army. *No seed.....planted*—the warriors sprang up from the dragon's teeth which were sown, but the palace came out by itself without the help of any such agency, hence it was more wonderful.

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Para. 123.

Glorious—shining.

Para. 124.

At his heels—closely following. *Shouldering*—taking on their shoulders. *Pickaxe*—an instrument for digging, pointed at one end and broad at the other. *Rank*—line. Give its different meanings. *They still had.....was*—they still conducted themselves like soldiers, because by their inclination and character they were warlike. *Ascended*—mounted, went up. *Halting*—stopping. *Vista*—a fine view or prospect such as is seen looking down a long avenue. *Ranged from end.....end*—built in a line from one end to the other. *Extremity*—end. *Adorned*—dressed. *Richest*—most costly. *Necklace*—a string of beads or precious stones worn round the neck. *Thrilled*—moved, caused an excitement. *Long-lost*—lost a long time ago. *Repay*—reward. *Heart-breakings*—overwhelming sorrow. *Dismal*—gloomy. *Over his dear.....grave*—when he buried his loving mother.

Paras. 125 and 126.

Features—figure, appearance. *pl. countenance*. *Tread along*—walk across. *Sympathy*—kindly feeling ; love.

Betwixt—between. *Harmonia*—daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, or according to others, of Zeus and Electra. All the gods of Olympus were present at her wedding. On the wedding day Cadmus received a present of a necklace, which afterwards became fatal to all who possessed it. She accompanied Cadmus when he was obliged to quit Thebes and shared his fate. *You will find &c.*—she will prove to you all those whom you have lost; you will find in her brother's sympathy, sister's affection and mother's love.

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Para. 127.

Humblest—simplest. *Would doubtless....wayside*—he would have been certainly as happy in a simple hut on the road side in her company as he was in the splendid palace. *Sporting*—playing. *Affairs of state*—business connected with the government of kingdom. *Leisure*—time, *fursat*. *Urchin*—lit. a hedge hog; playful name for a child. *Flourish*—brandish. *Military order*—as soldiers would march. *Penny trumpet*—trumpet costing a penny apiece; toy trumpet. *Rub-a-dub*—the sound of a drum when beaten. *Drum*—a musical instrument played by beating.

Para. 128.

Too much of the....disposition—too much propensity for fighting; warlike temper. *A. B. C.*—the alphabets; [The Greeks learned their alphabets from the Phoenicians]. *Invented*—originated, contrived, devised. *For which many.....be*—many little children do not feel thankful to Cadmus for the invention of alphabets for their good, as they are naturally averse to learning.

CIRCE'S PALACE.

Summary.—After the capture of Troy, while returning to Ithaca, the fleet of Ulysses was caught in a hurricane owing to the foolishness of his shipmates who tampered with leathern bags in which King Æolus had tied up tempests. At last he

moored his ship in an unknown island. On the third day Ulysses went out to discover the island. In the centre of the island he saw a palace from which smoke was coming out. Thinking he would find eatables there, he went towards it whereupon a pretty bird came flying towards him. Ulysses asked the bird if it had anything to say to him; the bird only went on saying "Peep, pe—weep" as he advanced. So he resolved to return to the ship and the bird became calm. On his way back, he killed a stag on which the whole company feasted. On the following morning, when Ulysses related his adventure of the previous day, the whole company wanted to go to the palace in search of food though warned by Ulysses of the danger that might befall them. At last the company was divided into two equal parties so that all might not perish. The same bird again met them and chirped, as day before, round Eurylochus, the leader of the party, Ulysses being left behind as the lot did not fall upon him. Without heeding the bird's warning, the party went on. At last they reached the portal of the palace, when a pack of lions, tigers and wolves came bounding to meet them. But the wild beasts instead of doing any harm to them, fondled each one of the twenty-two persons. When they entered the palace, they heard the sweet voice of a woman singing seated at a loom. When the song came to an end, several maidens began to talk. Eurylochus tried to dissuade the party from going any further, but they did not listen to him and opened a folded door and were received by a woman. Eurylochus prudently waited in the outer hall. The woman invited the party to dinner which was served by twenty-two men. When they feasted, they were metamorphosed into swine by the waving of a rod by the woman and driven to a sty. As Eurylochus, who was patiently waiting, saw the image of a hog in a basin, he ran to the vessel to inform Ulysses what had happened. Ulysses then set out either to bring them back or perish. He met the same bird again which chirped in the same way. Ulysses met Quicksilver on the way who asked where he was going and told him that the island was enchanted by the wicked Circe. From him Ulysses learned that the bird was king Picus who was changed into a bird, so were the lions, tigers and wolves who were cruel men once. Quicksilver gave him a flower and told him to smell when Circe would offer him food or drink and gave some further advice as to how

to behave in the palace. He was met by the same woman who offered him wine. Ulysses drank the wine holding the flower to his nose. Circe as before bade him assume the shape of a hog, but the virtue of the flower saved him. He caught hold of Circe and would not let her go unless she took an oath to restore to human form his companions and as many others as he would desire, which Circe did. The bird became king Picus again. Ulysses sent for the rest of the company from the vessel and all refreshed themselves at Circe's palace.

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Para. 1.

Circe—a mythical sorceress, a daughter of Apollo and Perse. She lived on the island of Aeaea, and when visited by Odysseus, after changing some of his companions into swine, became so fond of the hero, who, by means of a magic herb received from Mercury, had defied her powers, and by force of arms compelled her to restore his companions to their proper form, that he remained with her a whole year. When he wished to leave her, she induced him to descend into the underworld to consult the Seer Tiresias, and on his return, having explained to him the dangers he had still to face, she dismissed him.

Ulysses—or Odysseus, was a son of Laertes and Anticlea and was married to Penelope, by whom he became the father of Telemachus. He received from Iphitus the famous bow of Eurytus. He joined the Greeks in their expedition against Troy for the purpose of inducing the Trojans to restore Hebe. During the siege of Troy he distinguished himself as a valiant and undaunted warrior. After the capture of Troy he set out on his voyage home, but was overtaken by a storm and thrown upon the coast of Ismams. After ten years he reached home disguised as a beggar and made himself known to Penelope and slew her suitors. *Troy*—the chief city of Troad ruled over by Priam who carried off Hebe, wife of Paris, whereupon the Greeks besieged the city. After a siege of ten years the city was taken and burnt to the ground. *Ithaca*—a

small island in the Ionian sea. *Siege*—the surrounding of a fortified place by an army, with purpose of taking it. *Taken*—captured. *Get back*—return. *In the course of*—during. *Island*—its name Aeaëa. *Hurricane*—violent wind-storm. *Fleet of vessels*—all his ships. *Mariner*—sailor. *Misfortune*—calamity, unhappy event. *Curiosity*—desire of knowing. *Owing to*—due. *Shipmate*—fellow-sailor. *Untied*—unfastened. *Bulky*—of great size. *Leathern*—made of leather. *Valuable*—costly. *Treasure*—wealth, precious things. *Stout*—strong. *Æolus*—son of Hippotes was the ruler of the Aeolian island, to whom Zeus had given dominion over the winds, which he might soothe or excite according to his pleasure. *Favourable passage*—prosperous voyage. *String*—with which the bag was fastened. *Loosened*—untied, slackened. *Blown*—inflated. *Bladder*—a bag of thin skin or rubber. *Whitening*—making white. *Foam*—froth. *Scattering*—driving hither and thither.

Para. 2.

Escaping—getting safely away. *Befallen*—overtaken, happened. *Peril*—danger. *Scudding*—being driven fast before the wind. *Mass*—piece. *Cliff*—high; steep rock. *Going through*—suffering. *Moor*—anchor. *Tempest-beaten*—driven and disabled by tempest. *Bark*—or barque, a kind of ship with three masts,

Page 84.

Cove—a small inlet of the sea, a rocky recess. *Which I began.....about*—with the mention of which I commenced this story. *Encountered*—met with. *One-eyed Cyclopes*—one of a group of giants with only one eye, and that in the centre of their forehead, whose business it was to forge iron for Vulcan. *Monster*—fabulous animal of person. *Dreading some mischief*—fearing that some mischief might befall him. *Seemingly*—apparently. *Solitary spot*—lonely place. *Weather-worn*—exhausted by exposure to weather. *Stayed on board of their vessel*—remained in their ships. *Crept*—stealthily walked. *Bor-*

dered—were situated on the coast. *Shell-fish*—a kind of fish having a hard, protective covering over the body. *Rill*—spring. *Fresh water*—drinking water. *Running*—flowing.

Para. 3.

Kind—mode. *Gormandiser*—greedy fellow, excessive eater. *Grumble*—murmur, feel discontented. *Pretty sure*—pretty in such phrases as pretty good &c., means in moderate degree. *Missed*—felt the want of. *Regular*—customary. *Irregular ones besides*—the meals which they used to have now and then in addition to the customary ones. *Stock of provisions*—store of food. *Exhausted*—consumed. *Get scarce*—become rare, difficult to obtain. *Venturing*—running a risk. *Interior*—inside. *Misshapen*—deformed, having ugly shape. *Numerous*—many in number. *Voyage*—by sea. *Journey*—by land. *Running risk of*—incurring the danger of. *Parse risk*.

Para. 4.

Prudent—discreet, cautious, foresighted. *Discover*—find out. *Summit*—top. *Tower*—lofty building or part of one (as of church). *Dim*—turret. *Grove*—cluster of trees. *Stretched*—spread.

Page 85.

Judged—inferred, formed an opinion. *Spacious*—commodious. What do you mean by *specious*? *Residence*—dwelling place. *Curling*—rising in undulation. *Chimney*—a passage for the escape of smoke. *Reasonable*—just and fair. *Conclude*—infer. *Kitchen*—cook-room. *Banquet*—rich feast. *Served up*—distributed among. *Drop in*—come in; be present.

Para. 5.

Agreeable—pleasing. *Prospect*—expectation. *Crew*—company. *Ship-wrecked*—caused to suffer from the wreck of the ship. *Not far off*—near at hand. *Claws*—the name of several kinds of shell-fish. *Oyster*—a common edible shell-fish. *Stingy*—miserly. *Curmudgeon*—

a mean, avaricious fellow, miser. *Broken victuals*—remnant of food left on the table after taking a meal.

Para. 6.

Made a few steps—advanced a little. *Twittering and chirping*—the sound made by a bird. *Hovered*—hung fluttering in the air or on the wing. *Brush*—touch lightly in passing. *Tuft*—chúnti; collection of feathers. *Miniature*—representation of anything in a small scale. *Fluttered*—flew away. *Nimbly*—quickly. *Piteous*—lamentable. *Lamentable*—sorrowful. *Gifted*—endowed. *Had it only...language*—if it were able to express itself in intelligible speech of man. *Doleful*—piteous, sorrowful. *Showed*—indicated.

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Para. 7.

Communicate—impart. *Out of the common run*—something extraordinary or unusual. *Feathered creature*—bird. *Plainly*—intelligibly.

Para. 8.

Cadence—falling of the voice, modulation. *Alarm*—fear. *Anxious flutter*—eager movement. *Unaccountable*—inexplicable. *Conclude*—infer. *Awaited*—waited for, was impending. *Beyond all question*—undoubtedly. *Moved*—affected. *Compassion*—pity; sympathy.

Para. 9.

Woodpecker—a bird which pecks holes in the barks of trees in search of insects. *Pecked*—struck. *Bethought*—called to mind. *Plaintive note*—piteous sound. Give the different meanings of *note*.

Para. 10.

Thrusting—piercing. *Lugged*—dragged along. *Hinted*—suggested, alluded. *Comrade*—campanions. *Related*—recorded. *Diet*—food.

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Pork—swine's flesh. *They had lived.....hog*—they had taken so much pork that the greater part of their

own flesh was converted to it and their temper and inclination were those of swine *i. e.*, they lost their humanity both in outward appearance and inward character. *Physical substance*—body. *Akin*—of the same nature, similar. *Venison*—deer's flesh. *Unacceptable*—disagreeable; displeasing. *Felt of its ribs*—*i. e.* to see if it was fat enough. *In a knowing way*—in a significant manner. *Kindling*—lighting. *Drift-wood*—wood carried by water. *Feasting*—eating. *Enormous*—great. *Scrape*—get together. *Morsel*—small bit (of food).

Para. 11.

Appetite—desire for food. *Sharp*—keen. *Summoned*—called together. *Advisable*—proper; prudent. *Mode*—method; means.

Para. 12.

Inhabited—*i. e.*, by men.

Para. 13.

Smacking their lips—making a sharp noise with lips as if they were already tasting the food. *Spit*—an iron prong on which meat is roasted. *One*—dinner. *A one*—see Nesfield p. 34.

Para. 14.

Continued—went on saying. *Misadventure*—disaster, mishap. *Cavern*—den. *Polyphemus*—He lived in Sicily. He was an enormous giant, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead. When Ulysses landed on the island, this monster made him and twelve of his crew captives; six of them he ate, and then Ulysses contrived to blind him by drugging him with wine. *Ordinary*—usual. *Couple*—two. *Hideous*—horrible.

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Scanning—examining. *Single out*—select. *Question*—doubt. *We shall make.....table*—we shall be present at the dinner table either as eaters or to be eaten up by others. *Point*—matter; question. *Seriously*—carefully. *Considered*—thought about.

Para. 15.

Either way—whether to eat or to be eaten up. *Fattened*—made fat by good food. *Daintily*—elegantly, deliciously. *If one could be sure.....afterwards*—if we know for certain that we shall be fed well to become fat and then to be eaten up, we shall prefer it to death for want of sustenance. [These people were so greedy that to please their palates, they were ready to die].

Para. 16.

Taste—liking. *Reconcile*—induce. *Dished at last*—served up to others as food. *Proposal*—matter for consideration. *Ascertain*—find out. *Drawing lots*—casting lots. *Remainder*—rest.

Para. 17.

Objected to—opposed. *Scheme*—plan. *Proceeded*—went on. *Band*—company. *Including*—comprising. *Numbered off*—separated. *Sagacity*—wisdom. *Drew*—took out. *Decided*—settled.

Page 89.

What sort of &c.—how they would be treated or received. *Mysterious*—containing mystery which cannot be understood. *As there was.....it*—as he could not avoid it. *Spirits*—mood. Give its different meanings.

Para. 18.

Ascending—rising up. *Gush*—copious flow. *Rear*—back. *Vapour*—smoke. *Wafted seaward*—blown towards the sea. *Keen*—sharp. *Savoury*—delicious. *When people's.....wind*—when people are very hungry, they can smell easily the scent of delicious food in the wind.

Para. 19.

Turning up.....&c.—in order to smell better. *Snuffing*—inhaling; smelling. *Vagabond*—one who wanders about without a fixed home, good-for-nothing fellow. *As sure as.....it*—as there is no doubt that I am wandering about half-famished, so there is no doubt that I smell the scent in the wind of meat being roasted in the kitchen.

Para. 20.

Dainty—delicious. *Porker*—pig. *My mouth waters*—I long for its meat. (When one desires to eat something very eagerly, water comes out of one's mouth).

Para. 21.

Good cheer—entertainment.

Para. 22.

Collar—band worn round the neck, here, feathers. *Surprised*—astonished. (See para. 6).

Para. 23.

Plaintively intelligent—expressive of so much sorrow. *Break his heart*—be overwhelmed with sorrow.

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Mighty—great. *Only this one.....with*—it could express only by this piteous sound.

Para. 24.

Wary—cautions. *Token*—sign. *Let no.....notice*—he would not miss or overlook any thing that might indicate impending danger. *Message*—communication.

Para. 25.

Exceedingly—very much. *Suspecting*—guessing. *Mischievous*—harmful. *Affected*—moved. *Airy*—light; sprightly. *Ridiculed*—laughed at. *Turn into*—change. *In shape*—in outward appearance. *In his nature*—inward disposition (he was already a brute in character, his wicked thought should have changed him in outward appearance also).

Para. 26.

Troublesome—causing trouble or annoyance. *Impertinent*—saucy; meddling. *Delicate*—delicious. *Titbit*—a choice little bit. *Plump*—full. *Melting away*—disappearing. *Skewer*—a pin for keeping meat in form.

Para. 27.

Were hardly.....mouth—hardly he had uttered them.

Para. 28.

Remarked—observed. *Awaits*—is in store for.

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Para. 29.

Caught new glimpses—saw fresh portions. *Kept*—preserved. *Winding*—in zigzag manner. *Streak*—line; stripe. *Speck*—spot; different patches. *Quivering*—shaking. *Bordered*—had on both sides. *Native in the soil*—grow naturally, not being introduced from another country. *Transplanted*—planted from some other place. *Clime*—country. *Happy islands*—imaginary islands somewhere in the west, where the favourites of the gods are conveyed at death and dwell in everlasting joy; called “fortunate Islands” by the Romans. *Lay*—were situated. *Towards.....sunset*—west. *Grew wild*—without being taken care of or planted. *So rich.....sunset*—the flowers were so fragrant and beautiful, that if they grew there naturally, then the island must be flower garden from which the whole earth had been supplied with flowers; or if they had been introduced from another country, it must have been from the Happy Islands, lying towards the west, the abode of the blessed dead.

Para. 30.

There has been.....flowers—much unnecessary trouble has been taken for cultivating these flowers. (As he only cared for eating, these beautiful flowers did not interest him). *Observed*—remarked. *Keep in mind*—remember. *Cultivate*—plant; grow. *Potherb*—any plant, the leaves or stems of which are boiled for food. *Stuffing*—relishing ingredients put into meat, poultry &c., for cooking. *Stew*—boiled meat and vegetables. *Flavour*—season; give flavour or distinguishing taste or smell.

Para. 31.

Warrant—assure. *Kitchen garden*—a garden where vegetables are cultivated for home use.

Para. 32.

Crystal—very clear. *Want*—lack. *Liquor*—spirits. *Bosom*—centre. *Dimly*—indistinctly. *Extravagantly*—excessively. *Distorted*—twisted out of shape. *Ridi-*

culous—laughable, odd. *Image*—likeness; form. *Grave* serious. *Gush*—flow. *Merrier*—more jolly.

Paras. 33 and 34.

Twang—taste. *Wine-cask*—cask containing wine. The water tasted wine.

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Para. 35.

Quickened—hastened. *Cupered*—danced. *Walking in a dream*—everything seemed unreal.

Para. 36.

Awake—not asleep. *Polyphemus*—see para. 14. *Læstrygons*—a savage race of cannibals, whom Ulysses encountered in his wanderings. *Windy palace*—palace infested with tempests. *Acolus*—see para. 1. *Brazen-walled*—surrounded with walls of brass. *Island*—Aeolia. *Dreamy*—fanciful. *Comes over*—occupies my heart, affects.

Para. 37.

Scent—smell. *Perceptible*—able to be felt.

Para. 38.

Came within.....palace—came to a place whence they could have full view of the palace. *Pinnacle*—small slender turret. *Airy*—rising high up into the air. *Front*—outside of the wall. *Fantastic*—fanciful; odd. *Style*—fashion; manner. *Architecture*—see the Dragon's Teeth para. 121. *Made it look unreal*—made it appear as if it had no real existence but only an illusion. *Frost work*—figures visible on glass windows caused by frost which disappear as soon as the sun shines. *Pane*—glass-pane. *Puff*—blast. *Odour*—fragrance. *Moonshine*—foolish, unreal (ideas and talk). Cf. *Moon struck*—affected in mind. *Moon-roker*—silly person. *Moon-lighter*—one who commits depredations by moonlight. *Dish*—particular food.

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Para. 39.

Hastened—quicken. *Portal*—gate; entrance. *Lawn*—open space before a house. *Pack*—collection. *Bounding*—jumping. *Fate*—fortune. *Wagging*—moving; shaking. *Offering*—placing before. *Stroked*—patted, caressed by gently passing the hand over. *Well-bred*—well trained; tamed. *Licked*—passed the tongue over or round. *Singled out*—selected. *Fondled*—caressed. *Beef bone*—bone of a cow or ox.

Para. 40.

For all that—in spite of all their fondling. *In their eyes*—in the expression of their eyes, in their look. *Claws*—the hooked nails of a beast or bird. *Feel*—i. e., piercing his flesh. *Deadly spring*—jump to cause death. *Mildness*—meekness; tameness. *Freak*—fancy; caprice. *True*—real. *Savage nature*—ferocity. Though outwardly they seemed to be mild, but they were really ferocious in their nature like other beasts like whom they possessed also teeth and claws.

Para. 41.

Frisking—leaping in a playful manner. *Mounted*—ascended. *Growl*—snarl. *Tasting what.....of*—i. e., eating their flesh.

Para. 42.

Ceiling—the top surface of a room. *Basin*—vessel. *Splash*—spattering. *Spouted*—issued forcibly. *Nimble fancy*—lively imagination.

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Taking new shapes—changing shapes. *Fleecy whiteness*—white like wool. *Wallowing*—rolling, living dirtily. *Sty*—a place where swine are kept. *Curious machinery*—wonderful mechanical arrangement. *Waterspout*—a pillar of cloud revolved by a whirlwind over the surface of the sea and drawing up water; here, fountain. *Assume* take. *Closely*—minutely. *Drawn off*—attracted. *Agree-*

able—pleasant. *Melodiously*—with sweet sound. *Mingled*—mixed. *Loom*—a machine for weaving, worked by the hand. *Texture*—the nature of a woven fabric. *Inter-twining*—mingling. *High*—loud. *Tissue*—something woven; here, continuous melody. *Harmony*—melody, tuneful sound. *Intertwining high.....harmony*—she sang in high and low pitch of voice and thereby produced one unbroken sweet melody.

Para. 43.

Feminine voices—voices of women. *Merry burst* of laughter—gay and lively peal of laughter. *Airily*—in a lively manner.

Paras. 44 and 45.

Shaking his head—expressing doubt as to its being human. *Syrens*—they sat on the shore somewhere near the west coast of Italy, and with their sweet voices attracted all that passed by, and then destroyed them. *Ulysses*, to escape the danger, filled the ears of his companions with wax, and had himself fastened to the mast of his ship, until he was out of reach of their song. *N. B.*—this is an anachronism. *Ulysses* came to the *Syrens* after leaving *Circe*. *Birdlike damsels*—young women singing sweetly like birds. *Tempt*—allure. *Wrecked*—destroyed. *Our bones.....shore*—our skeletons might be scattered on the shore, i. e., we might be put to death.

para. 46.

Buzz—humming sound. *Shuttle*—the weaver's instrument for passing the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp. *To and fro*—backward and forward. *Domestic*—homely. *Home-like*—natural. *Household*—simple. *Savoury dishes*—delicacies. *Serve up*—set at table; prepare.

Page 95.

Para. 47.

Fare—get on. *Babbling*—chattering; talking in an idle manner. *Overhear*—hear stealthily. *Familiar*—

sociable ; friendly. *Which yet seems.....them*—yet it appears that that voice belongs to one who is the mistress having authority over others. *Show*—present.

Para. 48.

Beguiled—allured ; decayed. *Laestrygons*—see para. 36. *Twinkling of an eye*—in a moment.

Para. 49.

Warning—cautioning. *Persuasion*—inducement. *Effect*—result ; impression. *Folding doors*—(participial adjective) pair of doors, hung on opposite jambs, and meeting, when closed in the middle. *Farther end*—opposite end. *Hospitable*—welcome. *Gesture*—movement. *Obeisance*—act of reverence, bow, curtsy. *Close-fitting*—tight. *Bodice*—a close-fitting dress waist or vest. *Odd*—peculiar, singular. *Determine*—conclude, arrive at a decision. *Aspect*—appearance.

Para. 50.

Swung quickly back—closed with a jerk. *Passing and repassing*—going out and coming in.

Page 96.

Clatter—rattling noise. *Grunting*—noise made by a hog ; short, deep, guttural sound. *Squealing*—shrill, prolonged sound. *Scampering*—running away hastily. *Hand maiden*—female servant or attendant. *Derision*—contempt. *Conceive*—guess. *Drove*—a number (of cattle or other animals driven). *Broken into*—entered. *Shift*—change. *Brim to brim*—to the utmost capacity.

Para. 51.

Inner secrecy—mystery inside the palace. *Stretching out*—extending. *Bade welcome*—received with gladness.

Para. 52.

Expected—your arrival hoped for. *Tapestry*—an ornamental fabric of wool or silk, having pictures and other designs, woven partly by a needle and partly by a shuttle. *Judge*—decide. Their faces were exactly reproduced on the tapestry.

Para. 53.

Web—that which is woven, a piece of cloth. *Vast astonishment*—great surprise. *Perfectly represented*—faithfully reproduced; exactly copied. *Life-like*—vivid; true to life or actual events. *Put out*—extracted. *Moony*—like the moon, bright and circular. *Untying*—unfastening (see para. 1). *Puffed out*—gushed out. *Contrary winds*—winds blowing in opposite directions, tempests.

Page 97.

Downcast—depressed; dejected. *Ruefully*; regretfully—sorrowfully; regretfully. *Bare bones*—bones devoid of all flesh. [All their adventures were faithfully reproduced on the tapestry]. *This was as far.....proceeded*—so much of the work was finished, i. e., their past adventures were reproduced. *What had since.....happen*—what had happened after those represented and what were about to happen to them yet in future.

Para. 54.

Luscious—delicious, delightful to the taste. *Seasoned*—flavoured; given a relish to. *To all your taste*—to suit and please the taste of you all. *If your appetite.....dinner time*—if you are hungry and feel inclined to take your dinner. *Festal*—gay; joyous. *Saloon*—a large and well fitted up room. *Festal saloon*—a large hall where feasts are given. What is the difference between *festal* and *festive*?

Para. 55.

Overjoyed—much delighted. *Taking upon himself*—acting as, taking the responsibility of self-appointed speaker. *Spokesman*—one who speaks on behalf of others. *Put in the pot*—cook. *Any hour of the day &c.*—they were ready to have their meals at any time of the day whenever there was an opportunity and occasion for it, and they had no fixed time for having dinner like other people. This shows their extreme greediness. *Led the way*—went before the party. *Sprinkled*—scattered

in fine particles. *Oddity*—peculiarity ; singularity. *Oval*—egg-shaped. *Ranked*—placed in rows. *Overhung*—fixed from above. *Canopy*—an ornamental covering fixed over a bed, throne &c. *Crimson*—deep red colour. *Gold*—of golden colour. *Provided*—filled up, furnished. *Cushion*—a soft padded case. *Tasselled*—furnished with bunch of silk &c. hanging as an ornament. *Fringed*—ornamented with loose threads forming a border trimming ; bordered. *Cord*—string. *Worn*—impaired by use. *Tattered*—torn into pieces. *Gorgeous*—showy ; magnificent.

Page 98.

Para. 56.

Nodding—shaking head. *Winking*—making signs by movement of the eye. *Leaning*—bending. *Communicate*—convey ; express. *Hoarse*—harsh ; rough.

Para. 57.

Hostess—one who entertains guest. *Engage*—promise, pledge. *Set*—place.

Para. 58.

Mainly—chiefly. *Substantial*—fat. *Joint*—a large piece of meat. *Sirloin*—a loin of beef (esp. the upper part of it). *Spare rib*—ribs of pork, with but little flesh on them. *Quarters*—parts. Give its different meanings. *Kickshaws*—Fr. *quelque chose*—something ; light, fancy dishes, dainties, as distinguished from solid roast beef &c., *Take it amiss*—be offended. *Call for*—ask. *Slice*—piece. *Fried*—cooked over a fire in an open pan with fat or oil. *Begin with*—commence dining.

Para. 59.

Glutton—one who eats to excess. *How it was with them*—what was their habit. *Dignity*—honour ; because they were seated on thrones. *Greedy*—voracious. *Portion*—part. *Nature*—character ; disposition. *Shared with*—had in common with. *Which was.....swine*—greediness was a part of their character just like wolves and swine. *Vilest*—most hateful or degraded. *They re-*

sembled.....kings—their disposition was more similar to that of the most degraded animals than that of kings. *Kings were.....be*—character of kings should be as noble as it is expected to be, i. e., most kings do not possess noble and desirable qualities. *Were*—would be.

Para. 60.

Train—retinue; member. *Sending up*—giving out. *Steam*—smoke. *Hung*—remained suspended. *Serving-men*—attendants. *Flagon*—narrow mouthed vessel for liquor. *Sparkled*—bubbled like soda water. *Poured out*—caused to flow from one vessel to another. *Went bubbling.....throat*—as they drank it made gurgling noise. *Wrought-figures*—figures made. *Goblet*—a large drinking vessel without handle. *Exhorting*—urging. *Eat their fill*—eat to the utmost capacity; eat as much as they could. *Quaff*—drink in large draughts. *Recompense*—repay; compensate. *Which was pretty often*—because their attention was engaged in eating.

Page 99.

Platter—large, flat shallow dish. *Present*—place before. *Grin*—laugh through the teeth set together. *Sneer*—express contempt; because they knew what would be the end of their greediness. *Help themselves*—eat.

Paras. 61 and 62.

Spice—*masála*. *Suits*—is agreeable to. *Palate*—lit. the roof of the mouth, hence, relish, taste. *Down it goes*—I swallow notwithstanding its being not so tasteful.

Para 63.

Draught—quantity of liquid drunk at one effort. *Good*—large. *Stuff*—thing. *Relish*—taste, enjoy the taste of. *Queer*—peculiar. *Flavour*—taste and smell.

Para. 64.

Little fault—small defect. *Prodigiously*—tremendously. *Swilled down*—drank greedily and largely. *Gobbled up*—swallowed in lumps, ate greedily. *Wits*—senses, intelligence. *If they had.....maidens*—if they had senses

and were conscious of their shameful behaviour they would have found out that their hostess and her maidens looked upon them as pigs. *Blush*—red colour in the face caused by shame. *Reckon up*—calculate, make up accounts. *Mountains*—large quantities. *Pudding*—a mixture of flour, milk and eggs cooked by boiling or baking. *Gallon* a standard measure of capacity, four quarts. *Keep feasting for ever*—continue eating and drinking for ever. *Give over*—leave eating and drinking. *Incapacity*—inability. *Hold*—contain in the stomach.

Para. 65.

Too much for me—more than what I can bear.

Page 100.

Para. 66.

Aspect—countenance. *Ridiculous*—exciting laughter. *Slender*—thin. *Noticed*—marked. *Pointed at*—put forward to. *Fat witted*—foolish, stupid. *As*—though. *Evil-minded*—disposed to do evil. *Enchantress*—sorceress.

Para. 67.

Wretches—contemptible creatures. *Abused*—made a bad, improper use. *Princely*—elegant and royal. *Hog pen*—sty, enclosures for pigs. *You have abused.....hog-pen*—by your excessive eating and drinking you have taken improper advantage of my hospitality and have behaved yourself in this elegant room as pigs would do in their sty. *Swine in everything*—i.e., in your character, habit and greediness. *Disgrace*—bring shame and reproach upon, dishonour. *Which I myself.....me*—I shall myself be ashamed any longer to have the human form, if such vile persons like you have it. *Slightest exercise*—very little application. *Exterior*—outward form. *Hog-gish disposition*—inward unclean character of swine. *Conform*—make like, adopt. *It will require...disposition*—as you already possess the character of swine, it will not be very difficult to change your outward appearance to that of a pig. *Assume*—take. *Proper*—befitting. *Begone*—get away.

Para. 68.

Waved—moved to and fro. *Stamping*—striking the foot down. *Imperiously*—haughtily. *Struck aghast*—struck or smitten with wonder and fear. *As he still.....* *be*—as he still considered himself to be a human being (which he was not being changed into a pig). *Essayed*—tried. *Intolerably*—unbearably, uncommonly. *Absurd*—ridiculous.

Page 101.

Upon all fours—walking on their four legs. *Groan*—deep, low moaning sound of pain or grief. *Forthwith*—at once. *Emitted*—gave out, issued. *Wrung*—twisted forcibly. *Squatted*—sit upon the heels, crouched down. *Ham*—thigh of an animal. *Paw*—draw the forefoot along the ground, scrape with the forefeet. *Fore trotters*—fore legs, front legs. *Dear me*—expression of surprise. *Pendulous*—drooping, hanging. *Snout*—the nose of an animal. *Grecian noses*—are supposed to be very beautiful, they being Greeks must have beautiful noses.

Para. 69.

Shocked—disgusted, horrified. *Hideousness*—ugliness. *Brutes as they were.....hideousness*—though they were mere brutes in their character and propensity, yet they had so much humanity left that they were disgusted at their own ugly shape of swine. *Sticking*—piercing, driving in.

Para. 70.

Smart—sharp. *Stroke*—blow. *Acorn*—the fruit or seed of oak.

Para. 71.

Right one—right or proper direction. *Hoggish perversity*—stubbornness natural to swine. *Back yard*—open space at the back of the palace. *It was a sight...eyes*—it made one to shed tears to see their condition. *Picking up*—taking and eating. *Rooting*—driving in. *Pigs that had.....so*—which are pigs by birth i. e., not changed into swine from any other animal condition.

Snorted—emitted breath forcibly from the nose. *Trough*—a long, open vessel of wood or stone from which cattle take their food or drink. *They made a great pile.....straw*—they lay down one above another on dirty straw. *Reason*—sense. *Wondering*—doubting, guessing.

Page 102.

Slaughtered—killed. *Quality of bacon*—good or bad pork.

Para. 72.

Comprehend—understand. *Swinish uproar*—loud noise made by pigs. *Marvellous occurrences*—wonderful events. *Draw breath*—take breath, rest.

Paras. 73 and 74.

Burst into tears—began to weep.

Para 75:

Dismal cavern—gloomy den. *In reality*—actually. *Intelligence*—news, information. *Affrighted*—frightened. *Girding*—binding round. *Quiver*—a case for holding arrows. *Besought*—begged.

Para 76.

Get out—deliver. *Desert*—forsake, leave. *Fate*—doom, destiny. *Not a soul of us*—none.

Page 103.

Para. 77.

Rescue—deliver. *Hoist sail*—raise up. *Endeavour* try. *Answerable*—responsible. *Stood by my side*—fought by my side. *Drenched*—wet. *So=extent*. *Tempestuous surges*—waves caused by tempests; i.e. they have undergone the same troubles and dangers with me.

Para. 78.

Dared—were bold enough. Its p. p. are *dared* and *durst*; what is the difference between them? *Detained*—kept back. *Frowned*—looked gloomily. *Sternly*—severely. *Shook his spear*—preparatory to strike one.

Bade them stop.....peril—told them if they had attempted to stop him they would run the risk of being killed. *Determined*—resolute. *Disconsolate*—mournful, sad, hopeless. *Set*—number.

Para. 79.

Art—artifice, device. *Persuade*—prevail upon, induce.

Para. 80.

Arrayed—dressed. *Like a King*—the bird was really king Picus, see paras. 124 and 85.

Para. 81.

Dolorously—mournfully, plaintively.

Para. 82.

Heavy anguish—great sorrow or pain. *Predicament*—difficult or dangerous position. *Consolation*—satisfaction. *Get at*—solve, understand. *Quickened*—hastened. *Wood path*—road passing through the wood.

Page 104.

Brisk—active; energetic. *Clad*—clothed; dressed. *Cloak*—loose, warm outer garment. *Furnished*—supplied; fitted. *Lightness*—easy, nimble. *Wings on his feet*—so that he was not walking, but flying. *Winged staff*—stick furnished with wings. *Wriggling*—twisting. *Guess*—conjecture. *Quicksilver*—or Mercury was the winged messenger; the metal mercury is so called for its votatile tendency. *Of old*—from former times.

Para. 83.

Aetes—son of Helios and Perscis, and brother Circe. His wife was Idyia, a daughter of Oceanus, by whom he had two daughters, Medea and Chalciope, and one son Absyrtus. He was king of Colchis when Phrixus brought thither the "golden fleece" see *in loco*. *Art*—artifice, skill. *Brute beast*—lower animal.

Para. 84.

Picus—some say he was a king of Italy and a sooth-sayer. When Circes' love for him was requited, she changed

him into a wood-pecker. *Pretty good sort*—tolerably good. *Gaudy-feathered bird*—bird having showy feathers. *Rightfully*—properly. *Wear*—assume.

Para. 86.

Undergone—suffered ; passed through.

Para. 87.

Rogue—full of fun and mischief, knave.

Page 105.

Joke—jest, funny saying. *I really should...blame*—even if Circe now changed them into something worse than swine, I would not blame her, as they deserved it.

Para. 89.

Into the bargain—in addition. *Royal*—because he was a king. *Fox*—because foxes are cunning, so Ulysses would have been changed into a fox for his wisdom. *Transformed*—changed. *The matter may end...begun*—the end of the affair may be better than its beginning.

Para. 90.

Stooping—bending. *Plucked*—snatched ; pulled away. *Burst*—suddenly appeared.

Para. 91.

Guard—take care of. *Rare*—uncommon, not easily obtained. *Precious*—valuable. *Frequently*—often. *Nostril*—one of the two external openings of the nose. *Fragrance*—sweet smell. *Direction*—instruction. *Defy*—set at naught, treat with contempt.

Para. 92.

Fair prospect—pretty good chance. *Resumed his way*—went on. *Recollecting*—remembering.

Page 106.

Para. 93.

Fawned on—cringed ; caressed. *Blood thirsty*—cruel ; fierce. *Mischief that was.....hearts*—mischievous spirit that they still possessed. *Yelped*—uttered sharp cry.

Para. 94.

Up-gushing—throwing upward. *Fleecy*—white like wool. *Gestures of welcome*—motion or sign of welcome. *Intermixed*—intermingled. *Leaned*—supported. *Loosening*—unfastening. *Throwing its sunshine*—light caused by her smile.

Para. 95.

Nymph—maiden; lit. goddess of wood, river &c. *Curtsey*—bow.

Page. 107.

Deluded—decoyed; allured.

Para. 96.

Treatment—entertainment. *Propriety*—properness; fitness. *Entitles*—gives right to. *Refreshment*—food and drink. *Elegant*—beautiful. [The whole speech of Circe is sinister and has a double meaning].

Para. 97.

Diligently—industriously. *Wrought*—worked, made into figures. *New part*—part newly wrought after their transformation. *Deep*—large. *Gone*—progressed. *Cunning*—wily; clever. *Brought upon*—caused.

Para. 98.

Valiant—brave. *Dignity of your aspect*—your dignified or respectable appearance. *Take*—consider. *Befits*—is suitable. *Rank*—position.

Para. 99.

Disastrously—dismally. *Which ended...disastrously*—which brought on such a great calamity. *Crossed*—passed. *Inhale*—smell. *Snuff*—smelling.

Page 108.

Reposed—rested. *Chased gold*—gold ornamented by designs partly punched from the back and partly engraved. *Studded*—scattered over, ornamented. *Living roses*—fresh natural roses, not artificial. *Drapery*—cloth. *Dazzling*—brilliant.

Para. 100.

Set apart—reserved. *Medea*—see “The Golden Fleece.” *Amiable*—lovable; of pleasing disposition. *Honoured*—dignified.

Paras. 101 and 102.

Butler—a male servant in charge of wine, plate &c. *Wholesome*—not injurious; health-giving. *Tittered*—giggled; laughed half-suppressedly. *Aspect of severity*—severe countenance (to enjoin silence.)

Para. 103.

Squeezed out—extracted from, pressed closely. *Disguising a man*—clouding his senses and understanding, giving a false appearance to what he really is. *Brings him.....be*—gives a true appearance to what is really and what he ought to be, makes him realise the actual state and places before him the ideal he ought to reach.

Para. 104.

Royal goblet—the vessel from which the kings drink. *Making any kind of.....themselves.*—behaving like some sort of animal and eventually being changed into it. *Bright*—clear; transparent. *Delightfully*—pleasing to the eye. *Potent*—powerful. *Enchantment*—magical effect. *Concoct*—plan, plot, make up. *For every drop.....better.*—there was double the amount of harm of the quantity of wine, and the most dangerous part of it was, that this sweet liquor made the people do the harm with a relish i. e.; the persons under the influence of this deadly wine gladly committed mischiefs without shrinking back from it.

Page 109.

Effervesced—gave up gas, frothed up. *Bristle*—stiff hair. *Grow out*—be produced from. *Brush*—tail. According to different temperaments, a man was changed either into a pig, lion or fox.

Para. 105.

Solace—comfort; soothing effect.

Para. 106.

Calmly—quietly, without any agitation.

Para. 107.

Smart stroke—sharp blow. *Exercise*—put into action. *Craft*—profession; cunningness. *Poultry*—domestic fowl.

Para. 108.

Virtue—native quality, effect. *Swinish shape*—form of a pig. *Brutal form*—shape of a brute, (better *brutish*). *Manly*—like a man, brave. *Toss*—push. *Clashing over*—passing across with a noise. *Ringlet*—hanging curl. *Made a gesture.....blow.*—made such a movement as if he was going to cut off her head by a single stroke.

Para. 109.

Put an end...enchancements.—exercise of sorcery will be stopped by putting you to death. *Vice*—fault; immoral action. *By tempting.....them*—by alluring men to indulging in immoral actions and habits which change them into brutes; *i. e.*, vice makes a man to lose his humanity and behave like an animal; *e. g.* drunkard.

Para. 110.

Intolerably keen—exceedingly sharp. *Fright*—terror. *Without waiting.....blow*—without being struck.

Page 110.

Picking up—taking up. *Fell on their knees*—knelt down. *Wringing*—twisting as a mark of distress and affliction. *Screaming for mercy*—crying out in agony and terror and asking him to be merciful on them.

The seven corporal works of *mercy* are.

- (1) To tend the sick.
- (2) To feed the hungry.
- (3) To give drink to the thirsty.
- (4) To clothe the naked.
- (5) To house the homeless.
- (6) To visit the fatherless and the afflicted.
- (7) To bury the dead.

Para. 111.

Spare me—do not kill. *Forewarned*—warned beforehand. *Prevail*—get the victory or advantage of, succeed in producing its effect upon. *Conquered*—subdued; overcome. *Give myself.....slave*—submit to become your slave. *True hospitality*—because others were entertained to be wronged upon and changed into beasts. *Thy home*—your own dwelling place.

Para. 112.

Ado—stir; bustle. *Melted away*—disappeared being turned into water. *Pacified*—calmed. *Solemn*—serious. *Oath*—solemn affirmation. *Direct*—order; wish for.

Para. 113.

Consent—agree. *Otherwise you must.....spot*—if you do not agree to this proposal, you shall be put to death instantly.

Para. 114.

Drawn sword—sword taken out of the sheathe, naked. *Hanging over*—suspending, so on the point of striking. *Employment*—work; *i. e.*, doing good. *The enchantress.....mischief*—though the sorceress never liked to do good, yet she was prepared to promise to do as much good as she did mischief. *Led out*—took out by going before. *Herd*—of swine. *Birth and education*—born pigs and lived a piggish life. *New brethren &c.*—the swine which were lately changed into pigs from the state of man; *i. e.*, in their conduct and habit there was very little difference. *Critically*—decisively; speaking from the judgment of their character. *Thing*—hoggish temperament and habit. *Carried to excess*—were immoderately swinish. *The latter*—men changed into pigs. *Make it a point*—resolved, made up their minds. *Miriest*—most muddy. *Outdo*—surpass, excel. *Vocation*—calling in life. *Natural vocation*—habit natural to them. *Otherwise*—in other things.

Page 111.

Trifle—a little portion. *Wit*—sense. *Tenfold*—ten times. *Brutality*—habits and conducts of beasts. *When men.....brutality*—when men become once degraded in their character, the very fact of their possessing still some sense, makes them act and behave much more worse than real brutes.

Para. 115.

Erect—straight (when in human form). *Chorus*—combination of several voices in one simultaneous utterance. *Clap both hands.....ears*—put his both hands on his ears to stop hearing. *Wanted*—were in need of. *Curious*—singular. *Distress*—misery. *Thrusting*—poking. *Handful*—as much as can be contained in a hand. *Prize*—valuable thing (acorn). *Noggin*—a small mug or wooden cup.

Para. 116.

I recognise...dispositions—I know their temperament. *Worth*—adj. deserving of. *Corrupt*—debase (because their conduct was worse than that of the swine by birth). *Original*—former; pertaining to the origin. *Dame*—mistress of a house. *If your skill.....task*—if you possess sufficient skill or power to change them again into human shape. *Equal*—adequate. *Magic*—magical skill. *Trow* hold as true, believe, think. *Did*—pro-verb, did require (see Nesfield p. 88, for its other uses see pp. 62, 64).

Para. 117.

Magic word—spell; *mantra*. *Pricked.....ears*—made their hanging ears erect to hear. *Expeditionously*—easily; quickly. *Scratch*—rub. *By and by came.....latter*.—those who saw their transformation gradually decided that they looked like men.

Page 112.

Para. 118.

Quality—disposition. *Gone out*—disappeared; vanished. *Fastens*—sticks. *Get rid of it*—to be free from or be

delivered from it. When man once contracts a bad habit, it is very difficult to be entirely free from it afterwards.

Para. 119.

Parse thanks. *Restored*—brought back to former state. *Condition*—state.

Para. 120.

Do not put.....me—do not take the trouble of thanking me, you need not thank me.

Para. 121.

Suspicious—questionable; provoking suspicion that they were once changed into swine. *Gruffly*—roughly. *Apt*—prone to; inclined.

Para. 122.

Find your way.....sty—again changed into swine.

Para. 123.

Note.....sounded—sound of a bird came or was heard.

Para. 124.

Over their heads—on a branch over their heads. *Going forward*—taking place. *Keep.....way*—stop them from running into danger, warn them that they might not fall into danger. *Make a king of.....fowl*—changed the bird into its original form of king. *Found*—i. e., when he first came to her palace. *Majestic a sovereign*—grand-looking king.

Page 113.

Gorgeous—showy. *Wrought*—embroidered. *One another*—should be “each other” as two persons are mentioned. *Exchanged.....courtesies*—saluted each other, paid respect to each other. *Belong*—are due to. *Elevated*—dignified, exalted. *Rank*—position (of king). *Forth*—forward. *Trappings*—pl. gay clothes, ornaments (esp. those put on horses). *Of royalty*—pertaining to a king. *Of the fact.....king*—nor was he proud of the exalted position he held as a king. *He felt himself...happier*—he realised that he was only a superior servant and his duty was to serve and

minister unto his subjects ; *i. e.*, he learned his kingly duties, which consisted not so much in governing but in looking after the welfare of the people. *Life—long—during the length of his life, of his whole life. Labour—work. Make better—improve their condition.*

Para. 125.

Slightest word—mere wish, hint. *Warning*—putting on guard, admonition. *Guise*—disguise ; outward appearance. *Pretending*—making believe, laying claim to. *Of human sympathy*—sharing the feelings of man. *Blood-thirstiness*—desire for shedding blood, cruel disposition. *Thus giving.....beasts*—Ulysses thought that it would be better that they should retain the forms of lions and tigers instead of being allowed to take the human form and making others believe thereby that they possessed human feelings and temperaments while in reality they were as cruel-hearted as those brutes in which shape it would put others on guard to avoid them. *Troubled his head*—bothered himself. *Settled*—arranged. *Sent to summon*—sent some one to call. *Being arrived*—better ‘having arrived.’ *Made themselves comfortable*—lived as comfortable as they could. *Rested*—reposed. *Refreshed*—revived after exhaustion, recouped. *Toils and hardships*—troubles, labours, privations and sufferings.

THE POMEGRANATE SEEDS.

Summary.—Mother Ceres was very fond of her daughter Proserpina. One day she set off in her car drawn by winged dragons, giving leave to her daughter to play with the sea-nymphs who, however, dared not go with her upon the dry land ; where upon Proserpina promised to come back to them with some flowers to make wreaths. While gathering flowers she saw a large shrub covered with flowers suddenly coming out. She tried to pull it up by the roots and transplant it in her mother's garden. When it was uprooted, she saw a deep hole on the spot. The hole kept spreading wider and wider, a golden chariot drawn by four sable horses came out with a richly

dressed man in it. Proserpina was affrighted and she was taken into the chariot by the man who was Pluto. He offered her golden palaces and all sorts of things which she refused. At last the chariot arrived at the gate of Pluto's dominion which was watched by the dog Cerberus. They crossed the river Lethe and reached the palace. Proserpina was inconsolable and would not touch any food or drink.

While being carried Prosperina screamed which was heard by Mother Ceres, who came back to her house and found it empty. She enquired of the nymphs who could not give her any clue. She continued the search with torch in her hand and came upon the flowers which grew on the shrub that Proserpina had pulled up and thought that the child was poisoned by that fatal flower. However, all night she knocked at every door for news of her daughter in vain. She wandered about nine days and found no trace of Proserpina. On the tenth day she saw the mouth of the cavern and she looked into it and saw Hecate with a wreath of snakes around her neck sitting on leaves. Hecate could not satisfy her much but told her that she had heard a rumbling noise and perhaps her daughter was carried off by dragons. Hecate unwillingly accompanied Mother Ceres in her search. As the pair travelled on, Mother Ceres thought of asking Phaebus who told her that Proserpina was snatched up by king Pluto and tried to persuade her to give up the quest assuring her that her daughter was alright. One day during her search, she came to the palace of Celeus and found the royal household in great alarm about queen Metanira's baby which was ill. Mother Ceres became the nurse of the child which did thrive well under her care. One night queen Metanira curious to see what her nurse was doing with the baby, peeped into her room, and saw that Mother Ceres after giving a bath lay the child in a hollow among the red-hot embers. She shrieked in fear and asked Mother Ceres to explain the mystery. She explained that it was a process which make children immortal, but as the process was not complete, it did cost the baby an immortality. As time went on, she became disconsolate for her daughter and stopped all sorts of produce of the earth and there was a mighty famine. At last Quicksilver was sent to Pluto to induce him to restore Proserpina who was abstaining from all kinds of food at Pluto's

palace in spite of all efforts made by the king. At last she consented to taste a slice of bread of her mother's baking and a pomegranate. Pluto's servants could secure only one fruit, but as the servant was entering the hall with it, Quicksilver entered the palace also. At first Proserpina refused to taste it, but by and by she ate six seeds of it. Quicksilver brought her back home and the earth was full of sudden verdure. On making enquiry, she found that Proserpina had eaten six pomegranate seeds and told her that for each of those six seeds she must spend one month of every year in king Pluto's palace, so she was half-restored to her mother. But Proserpina had grown to like Pluto and so was not much disconcerted at the idea.

Page 114.

Para. 1.

Ceres—(corn) was the Roman name of *Mother Earth*, the protectress of agriculture and of all the fruits of the earth. In Greek mythology, she is called *Demeter*. *Care*—charge, over sight. *Indian corn*—maize, so called because brought from the West Indies. *Uncommonly*—unusual. *Backward*—later, behind the usual time. *Harvest*—the time of gathering in the ripened crops; here, fruits. *Ripen*—make ripe, bring to maturity. *Turban*—head covering worn by eastern nations. *Poppy*—from one species of this plant opium is obtained. *Noted*—well-known. *Set off*—depart.

Para. 2.

Away—absent from home.

Para. 3.

Lead into harm—prompt you to do anything wrong or what will injure you. *Stray away*—wander. *By yourself*—alone. *Apt*—prone. *Young girls... mischief*—young girls, when not under the charge of their mothers, are liable to do wrong things.

Para. 4.

Whirled—carried away rapidly. *Knew*—recognised. *Glistening*—glittering, shining.

Page 115.

Moist—wet. *Surf*—foam made by the dashing of waves. *Broke over*—collapsed in foam. *Busied*—busily engaged. *By way of...gratitude*—in order to show her gratefulness she in turn proposed. *Besought*—begged, requested. *A little way*—a short distance. *Each*—for each. *Wreath*—garland.

Para. 5.

Faint—feeble, weak. *Snuff up*—breathe in, smell. *Comfortably moist*—wet in order to be in comfortable state. *Bunches*—a number of things tied together. *Sea weed*—plants growing in the sea. *Uprooted*—torn up by the roots.

Para. 6.

Apron—a piece of cloth worn before one to protect the dress. *Long*—eagerly desire. *Lovely*—charming.

Para. 7.

Bank—ridge. *Sponge*—*isfanj*, the fibrous frame work of a marine animal remarkable for its power of sucking up water. *Pop up*—dart above the surface of water. *Every few minutes*—at an interval of a few minutes.

Para. 8.

Past their bloom—too much opened. *Blossom*—flower bud. *Exquisite*—beautiful. *Fragrant*—sweet-smelling. *Blush*—red tint. *Delicate*—nicely proportioned. *Superb*—magnificent. *Hyacinth*—bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colours. *Pink*—a kind of flower. *Aromatic*—fragrant, sweet-smelling.

Page 116.

Tuft—cluster, bunch. *Sprouted out*—sprang up. *Before her eyes*—in her presence, while looking about. *On purpose*—purposely. *Tempt*—allure. *Brimming over*—quite full. *On the point of*—about. *Covered*—full of. *Twining wreaths*—making garlands by twisting the flowers in a string.

Para. 9.

Darlings—lovely things.

Para. 10.

Attractive—alluring, tempting. *Close to*—near. *Bore*—had on, grew. *Brilliant hues*—bright colours. *Sister blossom*—belonging to the same species. *Glossy*—smooth and shining. *Lustre*—brightness. *Petal*—a flower leaf. *Poisonous*—venomous. *Inclined*—disposed. *Foolish*—because running away from beautiful flowers.

Para. 11.

Silly—foolish, stupid. *Taking courage*—becoming bold. *Pull up*—tear up.

Para. 12.

Loosen—slacken, relax, make loose. *Deep-rooted*—driving the root far into the interior of the earth. *Might*—strength. *Stir*—relax. *Crack*—split. *Stem*—trunk.

Page 117.

Relaxed—slackened. *Hold*—grasp. *Fancying*—imagining. *Rumbling*—rolling or rattling noise. *Right*—just. *Extend down*—run into. *Childish a notion*—foolish idea. *Effort*—attempt. *Staggered back*—reeled backwards. *Triumphantly*—exultingly, rejoicing in success, victoriously.

Para. 13.

Astonishment—amazement, surprise. *Spreading wider*—widened, became broader. *It really...bottom*—it appeared to be a bottomless pit. *Tramp*—sound produced by hoofs or feet. *Rattling*—clattering noise. *Straining her eyes*—exerting her sight to the utmost, making great efforts to see. *Team*—a number of animals moving together. *Sable*—blackish, dark-brown. *Snorting*—forcing out. *Tearing their.....earth*—running with violence. *Chariot and all*—horses and chariot together. *Tossing*—moving to and fro. *Flourishing*—brandishing, moving. *Curvetting*—prancing. *Flaming*—blazing, glittering. *He was of.....aspect*—he had noble appearance. *Sullen*—gloomy. *Discontented*—unhappy, not satisfied with his lot. *Shading*—covering, protecting (coming from the nether world, light hurt his eyes).

Para. 14.

Personage—distinguished person. *Affrighted*—frightened. *Beckoned*—made a sign.

Para. 15.

Put on—wear. He knew how to smile sweetly.

Para. 16.

Wished for—desired. *Reach*—clutches. *Get out of*—escape. *And no wonder*—it is not a matter of surprise. *Look*—appear to be. *Remarkably*—conspicuously; noticeably. *Good natured*—good tempered.

Page 118.

Deep and stern—hoarse, rough and severe. *Underground*—interior of the earth. In time of trouble children naturally look to their mothers for help and comfort.

Para. 17.

All in a tremble—shaking all over.

Para. 18.

Faint—feeble. *Availed*—been of use or service, to. *Within hearing*—distance from which one could hear. *Reins*—lagam. *Shouted*—called out. *Broke into..... gallop*—began to gallop or run swiftly. *Enna*—a valley in Sicily near Mount Etna. *So blue*—an account of the distance, the view had become dim and mingled with the blue colour of the sky. *Crater*—the mouth of a volcano which sends forth ashes, lava &c. *Trailing*—drawing. *Left a long cry...chariot—i. e., the chariot proceeded forward, but the echo of her cry was heard for sometime. To whose ears.....came*—who heard it.

Para. 19.

Soothe—pacify; console.

Paras. 20 and 21.

Soften his rough voice—mitigate the harshness of his voice. *Promise*—assure you. *What*—an exclamation of surprise.

Page 119.

Pluto—was the king of the nether world. He was the king of *wealth* also of diamonds and all other precious stones and all metals that are dug out of the earth. Greek *Plutus* (wealth) may be identical with *Pluto*. *Atom*—particle. *Fuel*—anything that feeds a fire. *For a play thing*—to play with as a toy. *Agreeable*—pleasant companion. *Troublesome*—uncomfortable.

Para. 22.

Crystal—made of glass. *Illuminated*—lighted. *Foot stool*—a low stool for supporting the feet of a person sitting.

Paras. 23 and 24.

Care—value; have regard for. *Sobbed*—wept suppressedly.

Para. 25.

Offer—lay before; propose to give. *Riches*—wealth. *Treat*—deal with. *Merry*—jolly. *Cheer up*—enliven; give a happy look.

Paras. 26 and 27.

Whistled past them—blew making a whistling sound as they rode on. *Past*—prep. *She might just.....them*—it did not affect *Pluto* in the least as it did not move the wind.

Page 120.

Screamed away—became silent on account of continual screaming; i. e., voice vanished and became low whisper. *Waving grain*—crops moving in the wind. *Notice*—mark; take notice of. *Mustered*—gathered. *Turn her head*—to look at the person who screamed.

Paras. 28 and 29.

Taken a road—riding along a road. *Gloomy*—dark. *It was bordered.....side*—on each side there were. *Precipice*—step inclination of a mountain. *Reverberated*—resounded. *Rolling*—moving on, so making a conti-

muous sound. *Crevise*—crack, narrow opening. *Dismal foliage*—dark, gloomy looking leaves. *Obscured*—covered, darkened. *Gray twilight*—indistinct light just before sunrise or sunset. *Beyond the limits.....sun*—in a place where sunshine cannot penetrate. *Dusker*—darker. *Visage*—face. *Assume*—put on. *Air*—appearance, look. *The more did...satisfaction*—he became more and more satisfied. *Parse the more*, see Nesfield, pp. 95, 96, 132. *Ill-looking*—bad looking. *Left off*—gave up. *Twisting*—distorting. *Did not belong.....them*—was not natural. *He left off.....them*—when he gave up forcing a smile on his lips by distorting his features which was quite unnatural to him. *Gathering dusk*—increasing darkness.

Para. 30.

Refreshing—invigorating. *Tormented*—troubled. *Ugly*—nasty. *Impertinent*—intrusive, saucy. *Glare*—bright rays. *Reflected*—thrown back. *Get to*—reach, arrive.

Para. 31.

Tall—high.

Page 121.

Mastiff—a species of large dog. *Cerberus*—the dog that guarded the entrance of Hades. Some describe him as having 50 heads, some with 3 heads with the tail of a serpent. *Good*—faithful.

Para. 32.

Pulled at the reins—checked the horses, stopped. *Massive*—thick. *Fore-paws*—front legs. *Separate*—different. *Patted*—caressed, stroke with hands. *Sweet*—lovely, pet. *Spaniel*—a kind of dog. *Silken*—soft and glossy. *Attachment*—affection. *Wagging*—moving. *At a great rate*—very much; very forcibly. *Drawn*—attracted. *Brisk*—active; nimble. *Motion*—movement. *Live*—living. *Fangs*—sharp teeth. *Had poisonous aspect*—looked to be venomous. *Fawning*—caressing, showing affection. *Lovingly*—affectionately. *Against*

its will—because it was a live dragon, so moved by itself. *Cross*—peevish. *Ill-natured*—bad-tempered. *On its own separate account*—independent of the peevish nature of the dog ; the tail itself was peevish as it was a dragon.

Para. 33.

Shrinking—retreating ; drawing close.

Para. 34.

Without being sent for—without being called or invited. *Get away*—go away. *Down*—lie down.

Para. 35.

Rich—valuable. *Vein*—a seam of a different mineral through a rock ; strata. *Stroke*—blow. *Sparkling*—glittering.

Page 122.

Inestimable—priceless. *Above ground*—on earth. *Reckoned*—considered. *Meaner sort*—baser quality. *Stooping for*—bending over to pick up. *Hardly worth &c.*—it was so valueless here that even a beggar would not care to take the trouble of picking it up.

Para. 36.

Gliding so lazily—flowing so slowly and smoothly. *Torpid*—dormant, sluggish. *Its waters.....&c.*—there was no reflection of anything standing on its banks, for the water was muddy. *Sluggishly*—slowly. *Stagnate*—cease to flow, remain motionless.

Para. 37.

Lethe—a river in the lower world. The souls of the departed drank of this river, and thus forgot all they had said or done in the upper world. *Dismal*—gloomy looking.

Para. 38.

It suits my taste—I like it, it is agreeable to my liking. *Sullen*—peevish. *Disagreed with*—differed in opinion. *Draught*—drink. *Sip*—drink a little. *Cease to grieve*—give up sorrowing. *Memory*—remembrance, recollection.

Para. 39.

Afresh—anew, again.

Para. 40.

Fine times—happy times. *Assure*—tell you for certain.

Para. 41.

Alighted—got down. *Flight of steps*—a series of steps.

Page 123.

Glowed—shone. *Radiance*—brilliance. *Agreeable*—pleasant. *Tiresome magnificence*—splendour which tired him only. *Instead of cheating...magnificence*—instead of deceiving himself in thinking that he was happy in the midst of his splendour which only served to make him weary as his heart was empty having none to love. *Pretended*—attempted to feel. *Bedimmed*—made cheerless. *Watery*—thin, transparent, weak. *Sun beam*—sun's rays. *Found its way*—came into.

Para. 42.

Summoned—called. *Domestics*—servants. *Lose no time*—make haste. *Sumptuous*—magnificent. *Sumptuary*—costly, pertaining to expenses. *Fail*—omit. *Baker*—a large drinking-bowl or cup. *By*—by the side of, near.

Para. 43.

Morsel—mouthful.

Para. 44.

Patting—giving gentle stroke. *Wished*—intended. *If he had &c.*—but he did not know how to behave kindly as it was against his nature and habit. *Spoiled*—too much indulged, hence made useless. *Come again*—return.

Para. 45.

Delicacies—dainties. *Motive*—purpose; end. *Fixed law*—inviolable rule; rule which never miscarries.

Page 124.

Fare—food. *Accustomed*—used to. *Rich*—highly spiced or flavoured. *Pastry*—articles made of dough. *Seasoned*—spiced so adding relish to. *Sharpening*—increasing; making keen (because she was not used to such

rich food). *The smell of which &c.*—by simply smelling the food, she lost her appetite.

Para. 46.

Clamber out—come out; make a digression; *i. e.*, I must now relate what happened to Mother Ceres and leave off speaking of Pluto. *Bereft*—deprived; robbed. *Glimpse*—indistinct view (see para. 27).

Para. 47.

Outcries—screamings; shriekings. *Pcal*—rolling sound. *Mistaken*—taken to be. *Shower*—of rain. *Start-ed*—startled. *Unaccountable*—strange. *Traversed*—crossed; passed over. *Lamentable*—piteous. *Vast many*—large number of. *Tender fears*—fears arising out of affection. *Bestir*—arouse.

Page 125.

Blighted—affected with blight, a disease in plants. *Ear*—ear of corn. *Had something.....roots*—the roots were also injured somehow or other.

Para. 48.

Nimble—swift. *Sporting*—playing. *Peeping*—looking out. *Crest*—top. *Toss ashore*—throw on the shore.

Para. 49.

Naughty—wicked. *Enticed*—decayed.

Para. 50.

Had been at play—were playing. *Meaning*—intending.

Para. 51.

Hurried off—hastened away. *Guess*—conjecture. *Foot-prints*—foot-marks. *Beach*—strand, shore.

Page 126.

Vervain—or verbenā, a sweet-smelling plant. *Cat-nip*—a kind of plant, cat-mint. *Nonsense*—foolishness. *Tedious while*—a long time.

Para. 52.

Follow up her search...&c.—while walking she could make a thorough search. *Way*—manner.

Para. 53.

Accord—will.

Para. 54.

Memorial—memento ; thing to remember with.

Para. 55.

Called up—from sleep. *Gaping*—yawning ; opening the mouth wide. *Pityingly*—sympathetically. *Menials*—servants. *Summons*—call ; *pl.* summonses. *Demand*—ask for. *Banquet*—feast. *Stately chamber*—magnificent room.

Page 127.

Set upon—instigate. *Hint*—slight information. *Put out*—extinguish. *Rosy dawn*—morning looking red on account of sunrise. *Glad*—bright. *Thin*—faint. *Pale*—dim. *Stuff*—material. *Extinguished*—put out. *Weary*—tiresome.

Para. 56.

Tidings—news. *Haunt*—frequent. *Sociable*—companionable. *Customs*—habits. Give its different meanings. *For instance*—by way of example. *Tapped*—touched gently, struck gently. *Knotted trunk*—trunk full of knots. *Majestic*—stately. *Rude*—rough. *Cleave asunder*—split. *Hamadryad*—a wood-nymph who lived and died with the tree in which she lived. *Sharing its long life*—living as long as the oak lived (oaks generally lived very long). *Sported*—played, moved. *Leafy damsels*—nymphs living in trees. *Pebbly*—full of pebbles. *Dabble*—spatter, play in water with hands. *Bed*—channel. *Gush*—issuing out of water. *Dripping hair*—hair from which drops of water were falling down. *Undulating up and down*—moving up and down. *Ever-restless*—never stationary, always moving. *Naiad*—water-nymph. presiding over rivers and springs. *These water nymphs.....* *grief*—living in water they had plenty of tears to shed in sympathy with every sorrowing person.

Page 128.

Para. 57.

Encountered—met. *Faun*—a Roman rural deity, protector of shepherds. *Sunburnt*—burnt or discoloured on account of exposure to the sun. *Hairy ears*—ears covered with hair. *Gambolled*—frisked about, skipped. *Frolicsome*—playful, gay. *Allow*—permit. *Grew as sad as.....allow*—being always gay and playful by nature it was difficult for them to become sad, yet they too assumed sorrowful countenance as far as it was possible for them to look sad. *Gang*—band. *Satyr*—a silvan deity, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton. *Boisterous*—wild, noisy. *Question*—ask. *New merriment*—fresh occasion of mirth. *Make new.....distress*—find fresh occasion for being merry out of the lonely woman's misery. *Pan*—the Greek god of pastures, flocks and woods, worshipped in Arcadia, and fond of music—with goats legs and feet. He was of lustful nature. *Making music on*—producing music from, playing. *Flute*—a musical pipe with finger holes and keys sounded by blowing. *Shepherd's*—as used by shepherd's. *Civilly*—politely. *As he knew how*—not being polite in nature it was not very possible for him to speak politely, yet he tried his utmost not to be rude. *Bowl*—cup, vessel.

Para. 58.

Long—tedious. *Withered*—faded (because while being carried off, she scattered the flowers on the way from her apron, see para. 18). *Pathway*—road.

Para. 59.

Chanced—happened. *Espy*—catch sight of; discover.

Page 129.

Flickered—burnt unsteadily. *Struggled with duskiness*—made great efforts to lighten the darkness. *Melancholy*—feeble. *Glimmer*—faint light. *Caught a glimpse*—saw dimly. *Swept*—carried. *By way of ornament*—as jewels, to serve as jewels. *Who put all her.....*

miserable—all her happiness consisted in her misery, she enjoyed misery more than happiness. *Delighted*—took delight in. *Wretched*—miserable.

Para. 60.

Hecate—a goddess represented in Greek literature as deity of the moon and of night, of childbirth and of under world and magic. There are several deities of the same name.

Paras. 61 and 62.

Stepped into—went down.

Paras. 63 and 64.

Cracked—hoarse. *Affright*—fear, terror. *Find their way.....them*—I hear them.

Page 130.

May rest assured—may be sure. *Judge*—guess.

Para. 65.

In my honest opinion—to speak honestly. *Take—wp your abode*—dwell.

Para. 66.

Dark—gloomy tempered. *Black*—sorrowful. *Ordained*—doomed, destined. *If that black.....come—i. e.*, if we have no more hope of recovering Proserpina. *Fling down*—throw down, lie down. *Naked*—bare. *I will show you...miserable*—I shall give you a concrete example of the utmost misery, I shall make myself the most miserable. *Perished from.....earth.*—dead and gone. *Space*—room.

Para. 67.

Abroad—outside. *Sunny*—having the sun, hence cheerful. *Reflected*—thought upon. *Disconsolate*—without comfort or solace. *She reflected.....both—i. e.*, she thought that having such a sorrowful companion by her side, it would counteract the happy and cheerful aspect of the outer world. *Enjoy*—indulge in. *Bad*—gloomy, dismal. *Consented*—agreed. *Clear*—bright.

Page 131.

Without waiting.....glance—without looking at her

for the second time.

Para. 68.

Woe-begone—beset with woe. *Struck*—occurred to.

Para. 69.

Phæbus—the sun-god, Apollo.

Para. 70.

Gay—merry, wanton. *Light*—loose, giddy. *Frivolous*—silly, given to levity. *Smile in your face*—smile while looking at you. *Glare*—dazzling light. *Wept away*—lost my eyesight by weeping.

Para. 71.

Along with it—will go away along with the sunshine.

Para. 72.

Lamentation—wailing, audible expression of grief. *Made the most of*—indulged in grief as much as possible. *Golden*—golden coloured. *Expression*—look. *Vivid*—lively, brilliant. *Held her hands*—shaded her eyes with her hands. *Veil*—cover, a piece of thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face. *Lyre*—a stringed instrument, like *sitar*. *Chord*—string. *Tremble*—shake. *Exquisite*—excellent, beautiful. *Composed*—originated or written as author. *Accomplishment*—acquirement. *Renowned*—famous. *Admirable*—worthy of being admired, excellent.

Page 132.

Para. 73.

Spiteful—malignant. *Heartily*—eagerly. *Earnest*—intent. *Frowned*—looked gloomy.

Paras. 74 and 75.

Endeavouring—trying. *Continual flow.....ideas*—his mind was always occupied with succession of cheerful ideas. *Make yourself.....her*—you need not be anxious at all for her. *In excellent hands*—in charge of a very good person.

Paras. 76 and 77.

Thread of music—uniform tenor of music. *Run in ... words*—fill the interval between the words. *Exquisite*—excellent. *Taste*—liking. *That part... universe*—that part of the creation i. e., Pluto's dominions. *Noble*—magnificent. *Style*—fashion. *Materials*—ingredients. *Will be ordinary &c.*—she will play ordinarily with &c. *Recommend*—advise. *To give yourself..... uneasiness*—do not be anxious for her. *Sense*—faculty of perception, discernment. *Gratified*—satisfied. *Lack*—want. *Enviabale*—that is to be envied, desirable.

Page 133.

Para. 78.

Indignantly—angrily. *Splendour*—magnificence. *Demand*—claim, ask to restore.

Para. 79.

Elegant obeisance—polite bow. *Wish you success*—wish that you will succeed in getting your daughter back. *Pressing*—urgent. *My own affairs... pressing*—my own business is so urgent that it requires my immediate attention. *Attend*—accompany. *Best of terms*—in very friendly relation. *Pass*—enter. *Sheaf*—a bundle, quantity. *Forbidden*—prohibited, unlawful. *Those*—sunbeams.

Para. 80.

Bitter—sharp. *Meaning*—significance. *Harp*—taste for music. *Heart*—tender feelings.

Para. 81.

Whit—bit, in the least. *Desperate*—hopeless.

Page 134.

Regaining—recovering. *Shut up*—confined. *Making her escape*—running away. *Darkest*—most gloomy. *Was welcome*—was at liberty. *Took her at her word*—interpreted her word literally, went away as she told her to do.

Para. 82.

Toilsome—laborious, wearisome. *Way*—journey. *Emblem*—type, symbol. *Never-dying*—always burning, never going out. *Grief and hope*—during day time it burnt feebly—*grief*; during night it burnt brilliantly—*hope*. *Roamed about*—wandered. *Wild a way*—wild manner. *Dishevelled*—disordered, hanging loose. *Took*—considered, looked upon. *Distracted*—mad. *Over sight*—superintendence; it also means “failing to notice, omission.” *Gave*—left, allowed. *Fade or flourish*—prosper or become of stunted growth. *As the case might be*—just it might chance to happen. *Intersect*—concern. *Cluster*—gather. *Wistfully*—eagerly.

Page 135.

All round—all of them. *Stray out*—wander.

Para. 83.

Iron-hearted—cruel. *Snatch up*—forcibly carry off.

Para. 84.

Pilgrimage—journey. *Celeus*—received Demeter (Ceres) with hospitality at Eleusis, when she was wandering in search of her daughter. The goddess, in return, wished to make his son Demophoon immortal but at the interference of queen Metanira was destroyed by the flames. But Ceres bestowed great favours on another son Triptolemus. *Eleusis*—in Attica, near Athens. Ceres was worshipped there and Celeus was her first priest. *Alarm*—fear. *Baby*—Demophoon. *Queen*—Metanira. *Mourning*—groaning. *Nurse*—a woman who nourishes or takes care of an infant. *Matronly aspect*—sedate looking. *Wailing*—crying. *Do it good*—relieve, cure.

Para. 85.

Trust.....to me—will you entrust me with the entire charge of the baby.

Para. 86.

Devote—give up wholly.

Para. 87.

Beware—take heed, be careful. *Warn*—caution. *Interfere*—meddle. *Treatment*—application of remedies.

Para. 88.

Nestled—lay close.

Para. 89.

Set—placed. *Took up her abode*—settled down.

Page 136.

Take the air—go out for an airing. *Put to bed*—made to sleep. *Ailment*—indisposition, complaint. *Ivory*—white like ivory. *Since*—after. *Crowded*—came in large numbers. *Held up*—raised. *Wholesomeness*—healthy appearance. *Taste*—take, eat.

Para. 90.

Pray—please. *Thrive*—grow.

Paras. 91 and 92.

Natural—usual. *Precisely*—exactly. *Were accustomed*—used. *Crumbled into*—fell into pieces, reduced. *Ember*—live piece of coal or wood, in plural red-hot ashes. *Blaze*—flame. *Hearth*—fire-place. *Ruddy*—red. *Lap—godi*. *The firelight...overhead*—the light of the fire made the shadow move up and down on the roof. *Undressed*—took off the dress. *Bathed*—washed. *Liquid*—fluid, watery substance. *Vase*—vessel. *Rake back*—scrape, draw together, gather. *Back log*—a log at the back of fire.

Page 137.

Crowing—crying in joy. *Before going into.....bath*—before taking a warm bath.

Para. 93.

Cinder—anything charred by fire. *Burst forth*—came out. *Snatched up*—took up. *Live*—burning. *Gripping*—grasping, catching. *Rudely*—roughly. *Startled out*—awakened, roused. *Token*—sign. *Mystery*—inexplicable process.

Para. 94.

Intrust—entrust, commit, give in trust. *Celestial*—heavenly. *Endowed*—gifted. *Superhuman*—above what is human. *Earthly*—born in this earth. *Immortal*—

ever-living. *Tempered*—brought to proper degree of hardness and elasticity. [This was the process of burning away the mortal parts of a man. Some say the child was burnt to ashes being rudely interfered in the process before it was complete]. *Tenderness*—love, affection. *The weak tenderness.....immortality*—the child would have lived for ever had not the mother, being moved by her love, interfered in the process of making him immortal; *i. e.*, many a child would have gained fame and renown, and thereby would have been remembered for ever, had not the over-indulgent mothers interfered in their up-breeding and education.

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Para. 95.

Lightened—relieved, made light. *Busy*—occupy. *Resolution*—determination, decision. *Stock*—the stem on which the flower or fruit grows. *Turnip*—a kind of vegetable. *Suffered*—allowed. *Forbade*—prohibited. *Cheered*—enlivened, made cheerful.

Para. 96.

Head—young shoot. *Asparagus*—a plant, shoots of which are esteemed as a table delicacy. *Poke out*—come out, shoot forth. *Conceive*—imagine. *Calamity*—disaster. *Fallen*—come upon, happened to. *Furrow*—the trench made by a plough. *Barren*—fruitless. *Brown*—because devoid of grass. *Sweet*—warm so pleasant. *Chill*—cold. *Broad acres*—extensive lands or plantations. *Patch*—plot. *Blighted*—overtaken by a disease of the plant. *Was no longer.....face*—earth had lost the productive power and was no longer capable of making the nature beautiful in summer. *Lowing*—of herd. *Blating*—sheep and goats. *Instinct*—natural impulse. *At all events*—any how.

Page 139.

Para. 97.

Verdure—green aspect. *It must first.....me*—the

produce of the earth will be visible first on the road by which my daughter will come back to me.

Para. 98.

Remedy—that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss. *Quicksilver*—see Circe's palace paras. 82 and 83. *Post haste*—haste in travelling like that of a post, in great haste. *Undo*—reverse what has been done, remedy. *Set right*—amend, put on proper basis. *Made the best of his way*—went with utmost speed. *Flying leap*—jump in the air. *Inconceivably*—physically impossible. *Garb*—dress. *Snaky staff*—see Circe's palace, para. 82. *Thereabouts*—about or near that place. *In times gone by*—in the past. *To be shown*—ushered in, introduced. *King's presence*—where the king was. *Recreate*—refresh. *Merry*—jolly. *Called out*—shouted. *Settle*—arrange. *While they...together*—while they are engaged in settling their affairs.

Para. 99.

Declared—said firmly, see para. 43. *Mouthful*—morsel. *Contrived*—managed. *Maintain her resolution*—uphold or carry on her determination, remain without food. *Tolerably plump*—pretty stout. *I am given to understand*—I am told. *Faculty*—physical capability. *Living on air*—i. e., eating nothing and breathing air. *At any rate*—any how. *Outside*—exterior. *Testify*—declare, bear witness. *Passed between her teeth*—went into her mouth, i. e., she ate. *Creditable*—bringing honour or reputation. *In as much as*—considering that. *Preserved fruit*—fruit seasoned for preservation. *Hurtfulness*—harm, injury. *Resolutely*—strongly. *Refused*—declined.

Page 140.

Para. 100.

Disposition—habit. *Never-ceasing*—perpetual. *Innumerable*—numberless. *Gliding*—moving smoothly. *Treading stealthily*—walking without being seen or imperceptibly. *Echo...footsteps*—echo caused by her foot-

steps. The gloom followed her closely wherever she went and no sound of its steps could be heard as it let its steps fall just on the echo of her steps, so it could neither be seen nor its footsteps heard. *Dazzle*—bright light. *Worth*—was equal in value of. *Parse* it (see Nesfield's grammar, p. 91). *Vie with*—compete with, strive for superiority. *Gilded*—covered or overlaid with gold. *Chambers*—rooms. *She carried nature.....her*—wherever she went there was the natural beauty and sunshine. *Scattered*—threw loosely about. *Dewy*—full of dew. *On her.....left*—on both sides. She was so cheerful and beautiful that everything looked fresh, beautiful and natural in her presence. *Artifice*—contrivance, that is not indigenous, that which is affected. *Abode of stately.....been*—before she came there, everything was artificial and unnatural and its very splendours were gloomy. *Felt*—perceived, were conscious of.

Paras. 101—104.

Cloudy-natured—cheerless tempered. *Warm*—loving, affectionate. *At bottom*—in reality. *Accord*—free will.

Trust you for that—i. e., you will one day pay me a visit. *Broad*—bright.

Page 141.

Richer—more costly.

Paras. 105 and 106.

Acidity—the quality of being sour, sourness. *Inflame* swell, make painful. *Young people's.....them*—i. e., their grief is shallow and their tears are short-lived, so they are not much hurt by weeping. *Lonesome*—lonely. *Smitten*—affected.

Para. 107.

Bending—lowering. *Shrank away*—retreated, drew back. *Dusky and grim*—dark and gloomy. *Deserved*—been worthy of.

Para. 108.

Cunning—crafty ; secret. *Be at liberty*—be free.
Quit—leave.

Para. 109.

Baking—preparing bread or other food in an oven.
Stewing—boiling slowly away with little moisture.
Roasting—cooking before a fire. *Rolling out*—forming into a roll. *Paste*—flour and water forming dough for pies &c. *Contriving one dish*—preparing one kind of food or other.

Page 142.

Save—spare. *Slice*—their piece.

Paras. 110 and 111.

Artificial—not natural. *Delicious*—pleasing to the taste. *Juiciest*—full of much moisture. *Upper world*—earth. *Pomegranate*—*anár*. *Withered*—shrunk ; shrivelled. *Salver*—a flat dish. *Curiously*—in wonderful coincidence. *Errand*—commission.

Para. 112.

Miserable—wretched looking.

Para. 113.

Set down—placed. *Wizened*—dried up. *Specimen*—sample.

Page 143.

Eagerness—earnestness. *Suited*—agreed, pleased.
Taking possession—overcoming. *Choice*—selection, because fruits were not to be had there. *Likely*—possibly.
Unfit to eat—unsuitable for eating.

Para. 114.

Applied.....*nose*—smelt it. *Neighbourhood*—vicinity. *Red cave*—mouth. *Everlasting pity*—great pity. *Was about*—was doing. *Fatal deed*—calamity, deed causing ruin. *Urging*—pressing. *Keen*—sharp. *Wits*—intelligence. *Confused*—confounded. *Sly nibble*—secret and small biting, secretly eating small bits. *Gessed at the secret*—suspected it.

Para. 115.

Detaining—keeping back. *Confess*—admit. *Reflected* thought. *Unjustifiable*—contrary to justice ; unlawful.

Page 144.

Seek for—desire. *Society*—companionship. *I hoped**crown*.—I hoped that one day you would marry me and be my queen. *Naughty*—mischievous. *Silly*—foolish.

Para. 116.

Amused—diverted.

Para. 117.

Dryly—unpleasantly, in a dull manner. *Keeper*—guard, possessor. *An iron heart*.....*food*—I must have had a very hard heart if I could confine you here any longer when you have not taken any food.

Para. 118.

Regret—concern, remorse. *Compunction*—reproach of conscience. *Valued*—cared for. *Hurried away*—took away hastily.

Para. 119.

His Majesty.....*mind*—king Pluto may not allow you to go.

Para. 120.

Threefold din—the dog having three heads three different kinds of sounds were coming out from three mouths. *Emerged*—came forth ; reappeared.

Page 145.

Gushed up—sprang up, sprouted. *Sprout*—spring up. *Vigour*—strength and freshness. *Luxuriance*—exuberant growth. *Dreary*—cheerless. *Barrenness*—unfruitfulness. *Wasted*—uselessly passed. *Set to work grazing*—began to graze. *Enormously*—in very large quantity. *Rush*—pressure. *Hopped*—jumped on one leg. *Newly blossoming trees*—trees having fresh flowers after a lapse. *Prodigious*—very great ; tremendous. *Ecs-tasy*—excessive joy or enthusiasm.

Para. 121.

Deserted—desolate. *Door-step*—the step-stone. *Idly*—indifferently, carelessly. *Flickered*—burnt unsteadily. *Went out*—became extinguished.

Paras. 122 and 123.

Flashing—breaking forth. *Landscape*—the appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view.

Paras. 124 and 125.

Presume—venture. *Bidden*—ordered. *Take*—embrace.

Para. 126.

Transport—delight. *Mutual*—reciprocal, of each other. *Is not to be described*—cannot be described.

Page 146.

Express—give went to. *A great many*—see Nesfield's grammar p. 164.

Para. 127.

Quiet—calm. *Anxiously*—with an air of concern.

Para. 128.

Shrivelled—withered. *Skin*—outer cover. *Harm*—mischief, wrong.

Paras. 129 and 130.

Half-restored—because six months she shall have to be away to Pluto's kingdom. *Good-for-nothing*—worthless.

Para. 131.

Harshly—severely. *Bear*—endure. *Dismal sort of life*—gloomy life. *Spirit*—temper. *N.B.*—This story is an allegory. Proserpina, the daughter of Mother Ceres, (Earth) is the corn which is half the year hidden in darkness and the other half lives in the light of the earth. The ever-burning torch of Ceres is the earth's perpetual radiation of heat required for keeping the seeds alive under the earth.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Summary.—Jason, son of Æson, the dethroned king of Iolchos, was placed under Chiron's charge, a Centaur who had the body and legs of a white horse with the head and shoulders of a man. Jason became accomplished in harp, use of weapons, medicinal drugs and riding; having heard that his father was dethroned by Pelias he set forth to drive Pelias. On his way he came upon a swollen river on the banks of which he met an ugly and peevish old woman whom he carried across the river and lost one of his sandals, so that the oracle of the Speaking Oak might be fulfilled that a man wearing one sandal should take the kingdom from Pelias. The old dame and her peacock disappeared. When Jason reached Iolchos, his one sandal provoked some remarks from the people; Jason met Pelias who was about to offer a sacrifice to Neptune. Pelias was much frightened by the one sandal, but he treated him very kindly and cunningly made him promise to bring home from Colchis the fleece of the golden ram. Jason went first to Dodona to enquire of the Talking Oak what he was to do and was directed to go to Argus and build a galley with fifty oars. The ship was built and a branch of the Oak nailed to it. He was asked by the oaken image, daughter of the Talking Oak, to invite all the heroes of Greece to join the expedition, whereupon his school-mates Hercules, Castor and Pollux, Theseus, Lynceus, Orpheus and many other heroes with beautiful Atalanta joined him. Tiphys was appointed helmsman, the party was named Argonauts. Orpheus played upon the harp, a stirring song, and the ship *Argo* was launched into the sea. They then sailed to the Propontis, and were warmly welcomed by the King Cyzicus, and slew a great many giants with six arms. Then they came to Thrace, where Zetes and Calais, the two sons the North wind, relieved the blind king Phineus from the torment of Harpies. Then they landed on an island where they were assailed by steel-feathered birds whom they drove away by the clatter of their shields. Here they met the two sons of Phrixus, who offered to guide them to Colchis. When they reached Colchis, King Æetes received them kindly and promised the golden fleece to any one who could perform the labours he demanded. Medea, the king's daughter, told Jason how to do the king's bidding. With her help he secured the dragon's

teeth and tamed the brazen bulls and sowed the teeth from which armed warriors sprang up. Jason at the advice of Medea threw a stone among them, whereupon they fought among themselves and all were killed. When Æetes heard of Jason's exploit, he scowled and became angry and guessing the secret refused him the Golden Fleece. At night Medea again saw Jason who followed to the grove of Mars where the dragon was put to sleep by Medea by a sleeping potion. Jason got the Golden Fleece and hastily set sail.

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The Golden Fleece—A golden ram carried off Phrixus to Colchis where he sacrificed the ram to the gods and hung its fleece on a tree in the grove of Mars. When Phrixus died, his soul had no peace unless the heroes brought back the fleece home.

Para, 1.

Dethroned—removed from a throne. *Iolchos*—(Iolcus), an old city in Thessaly at the foot of Mount Pelion. It was granted by the Thessalians to Hippias when that king was expelled from Athens. *King*—Æson. *Quadrupeds*—four-legged animals. *Odd*—peculiar. *Scholars*—pupils. *Did him credit*—brought him honour. *By makingfigure*—by becoming distinguished, by becoming conspicuous. *Hercules*—see the Pygmies, para. 34. *Achilles*—King of the Myrmidons (in Thessaly). He was brave and relentless. In the Trojan war, a quarrel arose between him and Agamemnon, the commander-in-chief of the allied Greeks; in consequence of which Achilles refused to go to battle. The Trojans prevailed, and Achilles sent forth his friend Patroclos to oppose them. Patroclos fell; and Achilles, in anger, rushing into the battle, killed Hector, the commander of the Trojans. Before Troy was taken, he is said to have fallen himself. *Philoctetes*—the most famous archer in the Trojan war, to whom Hercules, at death, gave his arrows. He joined the allied Greeks, with seven ships, but in the island of Lemnos, his foot being bitten by a serpent, ulcerated, and became so offensive that the Greeks left him behind. In

the tenth year of siege, by the advice of an oracle, he went to Troy, slew Paris and Troy fell. *Æsculapius*—the god of medicine and healing. *Acquired*—gained. *Repute*—fame, reputation. *Branch*—subject.

Para. 2.

Suspected—thought. *On all fours*—i. e., two hands and two feet. *Trotting*—moving fast up and down. *Took the idea*—received the impression. *Taught their letters*—i. e. reading and writing, alphabets. *Absurd notion*—odd, peculiar idea.

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Para. 3.

Be that as it may—never mind what was the real fact. *Fact*—reality. *Head*—intellect. *Clattering and stamping*—walking about producing a noise from his hoofs. *Switch*—small and flexible. *Trotting out...doors*—going out of the school room. *Charged*—exactd a sum of money, asked as the price.

Para. 4.

Harper—player on the harp. *Tolerably acquainted*—knew pretty well. *With herbs*—i. e., virtues of different herbs. *Doctor's stuff*—ingredients or materials used by doctor's. *Horseman*—rider. *Rival*—match, equal, competitor. *Without a rival*—having no equal. *Athletic*—strong, vigorous. *Seek his fortune*—try his luck, try to get on in the world. *Example*—the person or thing to be imitated or avoided, pattern. *Follow Jason's...example*—do what Jason did. *Prince royal*—eldest son of a sovereign. *Æson*—was the son of Cretheus. He became the king of Iolchos after his father; Alcimedea was his wife. His step-brother Pelias usurped the throne and drove him out. He was restored to youth by Medea after Jason brought back the golden fleece. *Being come.....man*—having reached manhood and thus acquiring manly strength. *Being come*—better, having come. *Set all this.....rights*—arrange this affair properly and rightfully. *Wronging*—doing injustice to. *Cast him.....*

&c.—dethrone him. *Seat himself*.....*instead*—usurp the throne.

Para. 5.

Leopard—chittā. *Keep off*—protect from. *Set forth*—started. *Prided himself*—was proud of; looked upon as a valuable possession.

Page 149.

Handsomely—beautifully. *Embroidered*—ornamented with designs. *Attire*—dress. *Did not very*.....*see*—was rather uncommon, which people do not wear usually. *Heroic deeds*—brave deeds or exploits.

Para. 6.

Turbulent—violent, having very strong current. The name of the river is Anauros. *Rushed*—flowed. *Right across the path way*—just across the road. *Speck*—particle. *Eddy*—a current of water running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion, whirl-pool. *Tumultuously*—violently. *Roaring angrily*—roaring as if in anger. *Dry*—i. e., not rainy season. *Swollen*—expanded, grew in size. *Thundered*—roared like thunder. *As*—though. *Prudent*—wise. *Pause*—stop. *Brink*—bank. *Bed*—channel. *Strewn*—scattered; covered. *Sharp*—pointed. *Rugged*—rough. *Shattered*—broken to pieces. *Drifting*—floating being driven. *Entangled*—twisted, involved. *Carcass*—dead body. *Parse past*.

Para. 7.

Wade—walk through. *Boisterous*—turbulent. *Instant*—moment.

Para. 8.

Cracked—hoarse. *He must have*.....*education*—his education is very meagre. *Wetting*—moistening. *Pity*—matter of regret.

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Para. 9.

Ragged mantle—torn dress. *Mantle*—cloak. *Staff*—

thick stick. *Carved*—cut into shape, shaped by cutting. *Cuckoo*—a bird which cries cuckoo, remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. *Wrinkled*—shrivelled. *Infirm*—weak, feeble, sickly. *Out of season*—not being the time of the year when it could be had.

Para. 10.

Observe—mark. *They had...come*—they knew every thing past and future; the eyes could tell what happened in the past and will happen in the future. *Strutted*—walked in a pompous manner or dignity.

Para. 11.

Bid—ask. *In his stead*—in his place.

Para. 12.

There's a good youth—act or behave like a good young man.

Para. 13.

Pulling down...throne—dethroning a king. *Chance*—happen. *Stumble*—trip in walking. *Sweep away*—carry or float away. [Mark Jason's politeness. It was one of the lessons he learnt at Chiron's].

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Para. 14.

Then—i. e., if you cannot cross this river. *Need*—necessity. *To be a king*—one of the duties of a king is to help the needy. *Save to*—except for. *Succour*—rescue, deliver. *Distressed*—troubled, those who are in trouble. *Or*—otherwise. *Struggle across the stream*—cross the river with difficulty.

Para. 15.

Poked—drove, fixed. *Reluctance*—unwillingness. *He felt...himself*—he could never justify his conduct. *Wrestle*—fight, struggle. *Headlong*—rash, turbulent. *Noblest use.....strength*—the best way of employing one's own strength. *Maxim*—precept. *Vigorous*—strong. *Mount*—get on.

Paras. 16 and 17.

Passage—way through the river. *Urgent*—pressing. *It shall take.....too—i. e.*, unless I am swept away I

shall not allow you to be carried away. *Quoth*—see Nesfield's grammar p. 91. *Get safely across*—cross the river safely or without danger.

Para. 18.

Threw—placed, caught hold of. *Raging*—violent. *Foamy*—for 'foaming.' 'Foaming' is usually used only for the passive form 'covered with foam.' *Stagger away*—reeled from side to side. *Alighted*—came down, sat. *Feel his way &c.*—perceive his way by the touch of the spears. *Drift wood*—wood carried by a stream. *Steep*—precipitous. *Snowy torrent*—current caused by the melting of snow, hence cold. *Olympus*—one of the highest mountains of Northern Greece. *Spite*—grudge, ill-will.

Page 152.

Snatch off—forcibly take away. *Living burden*—burden which consisted of a living person. *Half way across*—gone half the way. *Broke loose*—got disentangled, became free from entanglement. *Bore down*—overthrew, crushed by force. *Splintered*—split into pieces. *Sticking out*—projecting. *Briareus*—a giant with fifty heads and a hundred hands, also called Ægeon. *Rushed past*—floated away beyond them. *Caught*—got entangled. *Crevice*—small opening. *Stuck*—remained fixed. *In the effort...free*—in the attempt or struggle to take it out.

Para. 19.

Accident—mishap. *Vexation*—annoyance.

Para. 20.

What is the matter—what has happened. *Matter enough*—it is matter enough; it is an important thing. *What sort of a figure.....cut*—how odd shall I look or appear. *Bare*—naked.

Para. 21.

Take it to heart—to be deeply moved or pained by it. *Take heart*—be encouraged. *Speaking Oak*—this holy oak was at Dodona, the town of Zeus. The prophecy was that one with one sandal on would dethrone Pelias.

Para. 22.

Briskness—swiftness, activity. *Briskness of her tongue*—her garrulity, talkativeness. *Encouraged*—incited, emboldened. *Exhausted*—tired. *Gathered strength*—received fresh strength. *Went on*—proceeded. *Gained*—reached. *Despondently*—dejectedly; sadly. *Remnant*—fragment, remainder. *Clinging*—adhering, sticking. *Ankle*—the joint connecting the foot and leg.

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Para. 23.

Turn pale—i.e., on account of fear. *Promise*—assure. *There is your path*—that is the way to Pelias' court. *My blessing go with you*—my blessing attend on you, I bless you. *Helped over*—helped to cross. [This old woman was Hera, the Queen of Olympus in disguise.]

Para. 24.

Hobbled away—walked away with a limp. *Giving him a smile...departed*—smiling at him while turning her face and looking at him. *Threw a glory*—cast a halo. *Majestic*—dignified. *Gait*—mode of walking. *Rheumatic hobble*—limping caused by rheumatism (*ganthia*). *Moved*—walked. *Dignity*—stateliness, grandeur. *Fluttered*—flew. *Prodigious*—very great. *Pomp*—show. *Spread out*—unfurled, expanded. *On purpose.....it*—with the object that Jason might have a high opinion of its beauty.

Para. 25.

Set forward—proceeded. *Wreath of smoke*—curl of smoke. *Multitude*—crowd.

Para. 26.

Summoned—called. *Neptune*—the divine monarch of the sea. *Altar*—*mazbah*; a raised platform for sacrificing animals &c.

Para. 27.

Eyed—saw. *Curiosity*—inquisitiveness.

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Garb—dress. *Grasping*—catching hold of. *Particularly*—specially. *Decorated*—adorned,

Para. 28.

Next-door neighbour—one standing next or near by.

Para. 29.

Struck—affected with surprise or alarm.

Para. 30.

One sandalled—having one sandal on.

Paras. 31 and 32.

Abashed—confused with shame. *Made up his mind*—came to the conclusion. *Ill-bred*—uncivil, impolite. *Accidental deficiency*—that which was wanting in his dress was caused by a mere mishap. *Take such public notice*—stare at him so publicly, so offensively mark the loss of one sandal. *Hustled*—pushed. *Thrust a passage**crowd*—forcibly opened a way through the crowd, made a way through the multitude. *Smoking altar*—altar from which smoke of the sacrificial fire was rising up. *Murmur and hum*—tumult and bustle. *Disturbed*—interfered with. *Ceremony*—formality of sacrifice. *Fixed his eye on*—stared. *Withdrawn*—retreated, shrank back. *Front to front*—face to face, facing. *With terrible frown*—looking at him very gloomily.

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Para. 33.

Blame—find fault with. *Rudeness*—impolite behaviour. *Raised*—caused. *Tumult*—confusion, bustle.

Para. 34.

Gave a quick, startled.....*feet*—looked quickly at his feet in terror.

Para. 35.

Muttered—spoke indistinctly.

Para. 36.

Clutched closely—grasped tightly. *Half a mind*—half or almost inclined. *Caught up*—laid hold up, repeated. *Uttered*—spoken.

Para. 37.

Prophecy—prediction. *Fulfilled*—come to pass (see paras. 23 and 38).

Para. 38.

Dodona—a town situated in Epirus, famous for the most ancient oracle in Greece. *Cast him down from throne*—dethrone him. *Strict*—severe. *Into his presence*—before him. *Securely*—safely. *Sole business*—only duty. *Royal treasury*—at the cost of the state. Cf. *Royal bounty*=a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who died of wounds. *Royal household*=the body of persons in the service of the sovereign. *Wear out*—impair by use, render useless by decay. *Fright*—fear. *Agitation*—excitement. *He had never been &c.*—he was never so much frightened or disturbed in his mind. *Took*—gathered. *Rid of*—get rid of, free.

Para. 39.

Softest—most tender.

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Guard—vigilance, watchfulness. *Throw off his guard*—make him less watchful or vigilant. *Excessively*—very much. *Judging by your dress*—from the nature of your dress. *Fashion*—custom. *In this part of the world*—in this country.

Para. 40.

Inflict wounds—strike blows.

Para. 41.

Immense deal—a large quantity. *Set on*—fixed. *Court*—the palace of a sovereign. *Test*—try, examine. *How much you have profited*—how much benefit you have derived.

Para. 42.

Pretend—claim, try to pass off. *To the best of my ability*—as far as I can, I shall try my best to answer your question satisfactorily.

Para. 43.

Cunningly—craftily. *Entrap*—ensnare, entangle. *That should be....himself*—which should be the cause of

his own harm and ruin. *Crafty*—cunning. *Evil*—sinister. *Evil smile*—smile caused by the wicked purpose of his heart.

Para. 44.

Doomed—destined. *Had reason to believe*—were justified to think. *Stood before you*—were in your presence. *In your power*—in your clutches, in your control.

Paras. 45 and 46.

Saw—discovered. *Malice*—ill-will, spite. *Prevent*—stop, conceal. *Gleaming out.....eyes*—visible in the expression of his eyes. *Discovered*—found out. *What he came for*—what was the object of his coming. *Turn*—employ. *Turn his.....himself*—entangle him in what he himself said, use his own words to cause him harm.

Page 157.

Upright—straight forward. *Honourable*—worthy of honour. *Speak out the real truth*—plainly say what his real object was, not to conceal the object he had in view in coming there. *Chosen*—preferred. *Right*—proper. *Precisely*—exactly, truly. *Prudent thing to do*—wise course to follow. *Consideration*—thought. *Firm*—steady.

Para. 47.

Enterprise—bold undertaking. *Possibility*—chance. *Undertake*—take under one's management, attempt. *Survive*—be alive, live. *Perils*—dangers. *Run*—undergone. *The eyes.....joy*—i. e., a flash of wicked joy came into his eyes.

Para. 48.

At the peril of your life—at the risk of your life, putting your life into danger.

Para. 49.

Fail—be unsuccessful to bring it. *Prize*—that which is won, reward. *Hasten down*—quickly come down, abdicate. *Lofty*—on account of its dignity. *Sceptre*—rod of authority.

Para. 50.

Sneer—an indirect expression of contempt. *Keep them*—i.e., protect the crown and sceptre. *For you*—on behalf of you.

Para. 51.

Course—method, procedure. *Pursue*—follow. *Its stately trunk.....feet*—its splendid trunk was a hundred feet high. *Broad*—extensive, spacious. *Dense*—deep. *Acre*—a measure of land containing 4840 sq. yards.

Page 158.

Knotted—full of or having knots. *Mysterious*—containing mystery, incomprehensible. *Heart*—interior, inside. *Addressing*—speaking to. *Depths of the foliage*—dense leaves.

Para. 52.

Win—gain; obtain.

Para. 53.

Deep—complete, perfect, very great. *All through*—throughout. *Stir*—move. *Rustle*—sound produced by dry leaves. *Wandering*—blowing. *Still*—calm. *Confusedly*—mixedly. *Seemed to be a tongue*—appeared to be talking. *Myriad*—an immense number. *Tongues*—leaves. *Babbling*—making a continuous murmuring sound. *Waxed*—grew. *Broader*—more coarse. *Tornado*—violent hurricane. *Sweeping*—blowing violently. *Making one great utterance*—all giving expression to one speech, speaking one thing. *Leafy tongue*—leaves which served as tongues. *Tone*—voice. *Bass*—the low or grave part in music, hence low, deep, grave. *Distinctly*—plainly, clearly.

Para. 54.

Argus—the son of Phrixus, and builder of the ship *Argo*. *Galley*—a long, swift-sailing ship.

Para. 55.

Melted—softened, toned down. *Died*—vanished. *Inclined*—disposed. *Actually*—really. *Fancy*—imagina-

tion. *Shaped them out*—made them articulate words with meaning. *His fancy had not.....breeze*—i.e., by his imagination he interpreted the rustling sound as speaking to him those words with meaning.

Para. 56.

Showed—proved.

Page 159.

Intelligence—intellectual power, faculty of reason. *Existed*—lived. *Row*—impel or move by an oar. *Burden*—i.e., capacity for bearing such a weight. *Heretofore*—before this time, formerly. *Journeymen*—one who works by the day, hired workman, one whose apprenticeship is completed. *Apprentice*—one bound to another to learn a trade or art, one learning a trade or profession. *Hewing out*—cutting down, felling. *Timber*—wood for building purposes. *A little more*—i.e., advice. *Visited*—went to.

Paras. 57 and 58.

Universal quivering—shaking of leaves all over the tree. *Stretched*—extended, spread.

Figure-head—the figure or bust under the bowsprit of a ship. *Carve*—shape into by carving.

Para. 59.

Took.....at its word—acted according to what it had said. *Lopped off*—cut off. *Tolerably*—pretty, passably. *Feminine*—female. *Pretty much like*—very similar to. *Stuck up*—fixed. *Bowsprit*—a strong spar projecting over the stem-head or bows of a sailing-ship. *Great staring eyes*—large eyes as if staring. *Wink*—move the eyelids quickly. *Unseen*—invisible. *Guided*—directed. *Skill beyond his own*—skilfulness which he did not possess. *Shaped out*—carved out, formed by cutting.

Page 160.

Turned out—proved to be, happened to be. *Life-like*—vivid, true to life. *Representation*—likeness. *Medusa*—one of the three Gorgons, daughters of Phoreys and Ceto. Her head was cut off by Perseus, and Minerva

placed it in her ægis. Every one who looked on this head was instantly changed into stone. The tale is, that Medusa famous for her hair, presumed to set her beauty above that of Minerva; so the jealous goddess converted her rival's hair into snakes, which changed to stone any one who looked thereon. *Extended*—stretched forward. *Statue*—image. *Forbidding*—repulsive, unpleasant. *Unclose*—open. *As for the mouth*—as regards the expression of the mouth of the image. *Words of.....wisdom*—very wise words.

Paras. 60—63.

Oaken image—figure carved out of oak branch. *Set up*—placed, fixed. *Prow*—the forepart of a ship.

Lower—softer. *Reminded*—brought to his mind.

Straight—direct. *To all appearance*—evidently, so far as appears to any one. *Recovering*—regaining former state. *Bethought*—called to mind, remembered. *On the contrary*—on the other hand. *Faculty*—power. *Great piece of good fortune*—very fortunate or lucky. *Block*—piece. *Perilous*—dangerous, attended with danger.

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Para. 64.

Inherit—possess (by right of birth or succession). *Take*—take charge of. *Sturdy*—strong.

Paras. 65 and 66.

Lost no time in sending—at once sent. *Messenger*—herald. *Share*—partake with.

Para. 67.

Adventurous—enterprising, ready to incur risk. *Bestir*—arouse into activity. *Astride*—across. *Flying serpent*—dragon. *Chimaera*—a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body. *Monstrous*—prodigious. *Lion's throat*—as Hercules did; the killing of Nemean lion was his first labour. *Prospect*—chance. *Furbish*—polish, rub up until bright. *Trusty*—faithful, because it never gave a blow amiss. *Thronging*—in large numbers. *Care a pin*—care in the

least. *Edge*—corner, part. *Farther*—i.e., beyond the remotest part of the world.

Para. 68.

Pedagogue—school-master, teacher of children.

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Of spirit—brave, courageous. *Held up*—supported, bore. *Whose shoulders.....&c.*—the allusion is to the eleventh *labour* of fetching the golden apples of Hesperides. When Hercules reached Mt. Atlas, on the advice of Prometheus, he sent Atlas to fetch the apples, and in the meantime bore the weight of heaven for him. *Twin*—born at a birth. *Castor and Pollux*—were twin sons of Leda who was visited by Zeus in the form of a swan, and brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Castor and Pollux, and from the other Helen, who was afterwards the cause of the Trojan war. Castor was famous for his skill in managing horses, and Pollux for boxing. *Accused of*—blamed. *Chicken-hearted*—coward. *Theseus*—son of Ægeus and Æthra was born and brought up at Troezen. He was treacherously killed by the King of Scyros. *Renowned*—famous. *Lyceus*—son of Aphareus and Arene, and brother of Idas was famous for his keen sight. He could see through the earth and distinguish objects nine miles off. *Sharp eyes*—keen sight. *Mill-stone*—one of the two stones used for grinding corn. *Orpheus*—a son of Eger by the muse Calliope. He got a lyre from Apollo, upon which he played with such a masterly hand that all nature seemed charmed and animated. He offended the Thracian women who tore his body to pieces. *Capered*—danced. *To*—to the tune and time of. *Bestirred*—moved. *Moss-grown bulk*—mass covered with moss. *Moving*—affecting, enchanting. *Nodding*—shaking. *Country dance*—a dance in which an indefinite number of couples can take part, gentlemen being arranged at the commencement on one side, and the ladies on the other,

Para. 69.

Atalanta—was the daughter of Iasus and Clymene. Her father, who had wished for a son, was disappointed at her birth, and exposed her on the Parthenian hill, where she was suckled by a she-bear. Afterwards she became the wife of Milanion, but both were metamorphosed into lion for profaning the sacred grove of Zeus. *Nursed*—suckled. *Light of foot*—swift-footed, *Sole*—the bottom of a boot or shoe. *Rights*—privileges, just claims. *Needle*—sewing and embroidery—the proper work of a woman. In England there is a class of women called *Suffragites* with similar pretensions. *Two sons*—*Zetes* and *Calais*, sons of Boreas (North wind). They were winged men. They never returned from the pursuit of the harpies. *Airy*—because they had wings. *Youngster*—young person. *Blustering*—swaggering, boasting. *Calm*—i.e., when the wind does not blow. *Puff out*—swell or fill with air. *Father*—North Wind. *Prophet*—soothsayer. *Conjuror*—one who practises magic, enchanter. *Crew*—company of sailors. *Unconscious*—unaware. *Passing*—taking place. *At the moment*—at the present time.

Para. 70.

Tiphys—son of Hagnius. He died before the heroes reached Colchis. *Helmsman*—steersman, one who directs the course of a ship. *Star-gazer*—astrologer, astronomer. *Points of the compass*—the points N., S., E., and W., along with the 28 smaller divisions, marked on the card of the mariner's compass.

Page 163.

Look out—watchman. *A whole day's sail ahead*—voyage of one day in advance. *Overlook*—pass over, not to mark. *Directly under his nose*—very near, in immediate vicinity. *Sunken treasure*—treasure lying at the bottom of the sea. *None the richer....beholding*—because they did not stop the ship to fish it out.

Para. 71.

Argonauts—sailors of Argo. *Unforeseen*—unexpected. *Threatened*—presented the appearance of evil or difficulty. *Ponderous*—heavy. *United*—combined. *Shove*—push off. *Had not grown.....strength*—was not yet fully developed and possessed of the full measure of his strength. *Afloat*—floating. *Launch*—cause to slide into the water. *Puddle*—a small pool of muddy water. *Straining*—exerting to the utmost. *Growing red...face*—on account of violent exertion. *Start*—move. *Wearied out*—exhausted. *Rot*—putrify, become decomposed. *Fall in pieces*—break into pieces.

Para. 72.

Miraculous—wonderful, supernatural.

Para. 73.

How shall we.....work—what shall we do. *Get our vessel.....water*—launch the ship.

Para. 74.

Put—asked. *Handle*—seize with your hands.

Para. 75.

Perpendicularly—in an upright position. *Swept*—moved quickly.

Page 164.

Ringing note—sound caused by the vibration of the strings of the lyre. *Thrummed*—played rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers. *Briskly*—nimble. *Slid*—glided. *Dipping*—diving, plunging into. *Buoyant*—light, cheerful. *Pied*—used diligently. *Gurgled*—made a bubbling sound. *Wake*—the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship. *In their wake*—immediately after them. *Strain*—continuous sound. *Keep time*—make regular movement at the same time with the music. *Triumphantly*—victoriously, rejoicingly. *Huzza*—hurrah, shout of joy. *Promontory*—headland, high projection of land. *Scowl*—look gloomily. *Wishing.....board*—wishing that he were able to give vent to his violent anger lurking in his breast on account of their

success and thereby raise a violent storm to sink the ship and drown the sailors. *Cast his.....behind*—look behind. *Perched*—sitting as on a perch.

Para. 76.

Bætian—pertaining to Bœtia in Greece, (noted for the dulness of its inhabitants, hence, stupid, dull). *Colchis*—modern Circassia, a mountainous district on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. *Phrixus and Helle*—Athamas, the Mirman King, married the cloud nymph Nephele, and had by her Phrixus and Helle. At the instigation of Ino, their step-mother, he was about to sacrifice the boy on the altar, when the golden ram appeared and carried them. Then madness seized Athamas and he murdered a son of Ino. Helle fell into the sea which is called *Hellespont* after her. Then the ram flew with Phrixus and stopped at Colchis. There Phrixus married Chalciope, the daughter of Æetes the king, and offered the ram in sacrifice. After a while he died, and was buried, but his spirit had no rest; (for he was buried far from his native land), till the golden fleece was brought home. *Died*—other account says it was sacrificed by Phrixus. *In memory of*—to commemorate. *True*—faithful. *Miraculously*—by supernatural agency. *Sacred grove*—dedicated to the War-God Mars or Ares.

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Para. 77.

It would take me...nightfall—I could not relate the events before night. [The stories are supposed to have been narrated to a circle of children]. *Lack*—want. *Cyzicus*—was the son of Æneas and Stilba. He ruled in Asia. He welcomed the Argonauts. At night they were attacked by wild men. In the battle that followed many were killed on both sides, Cyzicus among them. *Made a feast.....them*—entertained them by giving a feast. *Downcast*—dejected. *Matter*—cause, reason. *Abused*—ill treated. *Incommoded*—annoyed, molested, troubled. *Ravaged*—laid waste. [Among the incidents omitted

here are : the killing of Amycus the giant by Polydences, passing the wandering blue rocks in the Black Sea, adventures in the city of Amazons, the shores of the Chalybes and the Caucasus &c.]

Paras. 78 and 79.

Make out—discover, see.

Far-sighted—able to see at a distance. *Telescope*—*durbin*. *Apiece*—for each person.

Paras. 80 and 81.

Contend—fight. *Subject*—people.

Stride—a long step. *So far aloft*.....*air*—so high (as the giants were very tall). *Carry on*—wage. *Whole war*—i. e., whole warfare without the assistance of others. *Wield*—manage.

Page 166.

Pokiny—thrusting. *Briareus*—see para. 18. *Full of fight*—in warlike fashion, fighting bravely. *Take to heels*—run away, flee. *Served*—helped.

Para. 82.

Phineus—was the son of Agenor. He became King of Thrace and married Cleopatra, the daughter of Boreas (North Wind). He loved another woman and persecuted his wife and children ; and so the harpies came into his land and spoilt the meats which were placed on his table. He was freed from the harpies by Zetes and Calais. *Deserted*—forsaken. *All by himself*—quite alone. *Do him any service*—do any thing for him, help him. *Tormented*—troubled. *Harpies*—Thanmas was the father of the harpies and Electra their mother. Zeus sent them to torment Phineus for his faithlessness to his wife and children. *Claws*—talons. *Vulture*—a bird of prey. *Spread*—lay on table. *Snuff*—smell. *Victuals*—eatables. *Turned out*—came to pass, happened. *Flapping*—moving in the air. *Pinion*—wing. *Blustered*—swaggered. *Rough*—violent. *Solemnly*—seriously, gravely.

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Paras. 83 and 84.

Marvellous—wonderful. *Met with*—encountered. *Incident*—event. *Penetrated*—pierced. *Steel-headed*—steel-pointed. *Archer*—one who discharges arrows. *Hovering*—hanging in the air. *Wheeling*—moving round. *Whizzing*—making a hissing sound. *Shooting*—darting, discharging. *Resistance*—opposition.

Paras. 85 and 86.

All out of breath—gasping for breath, quite exhausted. *Clatter*—repeated rattling noise. *Counsel*—advice. *Dismayed*—frightened. *Set heartily to work*—began to strike the shield vigorously. *Banging*—beating violently. *With might and main*—with utmost strength.

Page 168.

Skimming—passing over lightly, gliding. *Celebrated*—distinguished solemnly. *Anthem*—a song of praise or gladness, a sacred song. *Orpheus.....harp*—in honour of this victory Orpheus played the tunes of a song of praise on his harp. *Melodiously*—sweetly. *Desist*—stop. *Enticed*—allured.

Para. 87.

Demeanour—conduct. *King's daughter*—Chalciope. *Two sons*—he had five children by her, Argus, Melas, Phrontis, Cytissorus, and Preshon. *Playdays*—days devoted to play. *Outskirts*—pl. border. *Wrongfully taken*—usurped, unjustly taken.

Para. 88.

Understood—came to know. *Offered*—proposed. *Devour*—swallow. *At one mouthful*—at one morsel.

Para. 89.

In the way—on the way, impending, obstructing. *Grieve us.....heart*—make us very much sorrowful. *Execrable*—accursed, detestable.

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Paras. 90 and 91.

Awe—fear mixed with respect. *Bugbear*—an imaginary object of terror. *Hobgoblin*—a mischievous fairy, a frightful apparition. *View*—opinion. *Snap up*—bite, swallow. *Strip*—pull off, peel.

Para. 92.

Set to music—adapt music to. *Harp*—play on harp. *Delectable*—delightful, pleasing. *In case of the worst*—in case of defeat.

Para. 93.

Æetes—He was a son of Helios (the sun). He married Idyia, a daughter of Oceanus, by whom he had two daughters Medea and Chalciope, and one son Absyrtus. *Summoned*—called. *Stern*—harsh, severe. *Potentate*—prince, one who possesses power. *Put on*—assumed. *Hospitable*—entertaining guests kindly, generous. *Whit*—bit, smallest degree.

Para. 94.

Pleasure voyage—pleasure trip, voyage undertaken for the sake of pleasure and not for any business. *Meditate*—think of. *Procured*—secured, obtained for.

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Para. 95.

Propriety—fitness. *Execute*—perform ; give effect to. *Engaged*—promised, become bound by a pledge. *Come down from it*—abdicate the throne. *Provided*—on condition. *Solicit*—ask earnestly, beg. *Gracious leave*—kind permission.

Para. 96.

In spite of himself—notwithstanding his calmness. *The king's face...frown*—he distorted his face and assumed a gloomy look. *Prized*—valued. *Wicked act*—it is said he murdered Phrixus, his son-in-law. *Humour*—temper. *Sole purpose*—only object. *Treasure*—wealth, valuable or precious possession.

Para. 97.

Eyeing—looking at. *Condition*—term.

Para. 98.

Prize—treasure, precious thing. *Run the risk of*—incur the danger of. *Devoured*—swallowed.

Para. 99.

Good-natured—good-tempered, expressing mild disposition. *Privilege*—right (enjoyed only by a few). *Brazen-footed*—having feet of brass. *Vulcan*—the divine blacksmith, whose workshop was on Mount Etna, when the Cyclops assisted him in forging thunderbolts for Juno. He was also called Mulciher. *Furnace*—an oven or enclosed fire-place for melting ores and other purposes.

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Para. 100.

Encounter—meet, face. *Composedly*—calmly. *It stands in.....purpose*—it is an obstacle to gain my end.

Para. 101.

Taming—bringing under subjection. *Fiery bulls*—bulls breathing fire. *Scare*—frighten. *Yoke*—(not yolk=yellow part of an egg), join to the wooden frame for drawing a plough or cart. *Sacred*—holy, consecrated. *Cadmus*—see the Dragon's Teeth; para. 109. *Unruly*—untameable, obdurate, obstinate. *Reprobates*—vile, depraved creatures. *Set*—number. *Treat suitably*—deal with properly, i.e., kill them. *Fall upon*—attack. *Host* large number. What are its different meanings?

Para. 102.

Quarrelsome—fighting, having disposition to fight.

Para. 103.

Had—captured. *Pedant*—a person tiresomely wise or learned. *Into the bargain*—in addition. *Foolhardy*—foolishly bold, rash. *Self-conceited*—having a high opinion of one's self, of one's own merits, abilities &c. *Coxcomb*—fool, fop. *Complaisant*—pleased, affable. *Make yourself comfortable*—try to be comfortable, be

relieved of cares, troubles &c. *Insist upon*—urge, press.

Para. 104.

Fixed her eyes—looked steadfastly. *Withdrew*—went away, departed.

Para. 105.

Medea—she possessed great skill in magic. She helped Jason to perform the labours which her father set for him and to steal away the golden fleece. She fled with the heroes, but was deserted by Jason. She then fled to Athens and married king Ægeus.

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Trust to me—depend upon me ; believe me.

Para. 106.

Service—office, help.

Paras. 107 and 108.

Wonderful intellegence.....face—her face showed that she was very intelligent ; it was evident from her face that &c. *Eyes are full of mystery*—the expression of eyes are such that no one can fathom fully the true character of the person, i. e., such persons are very difficult to understand. *See a very great way*—know a good deal. *Capable*—having capacity for. *If Jason had...anything*—i. e., Jason did not know what fear was. *Kept watch*—guarded.

Para. 109.

Hit upon—come upon, discover. *Pleased*—liked. *Inclined*—disposed. *Snapped up*—bitten, devoured.

Paras. 110 and 111.

Care for—be anxious.

Page 173.

What it is.....peril—i. e., catching hold of the horns, see para. 121. *Ointment*—any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts, *marham*. *Scorched*—burnt slightly.

Paras. 112—116.

Perfumed—sweet-scented. *Unguent*—ointment.

Before daybreak—before it is morning.

His heart.....him—he will not be frightened. *Re-joined*—went back to. *Passed*—taken place. *Warned*—cautioned. *To be in readiness*—to be ready.

Appointed—fixed before hand. *Royal*—king's. *Starry night*—sky was full of stars. *Edge*—horizon. *Show herself*—rise.

Reposing—resting, *Sport*—play, diversion, *tamàshà*. *Catch a glimpse.....figure*—see you. *Come at*—obtain. *Holiday*—because all persons suspend work to see the sport.

Page 174.

In what.....eye—in what short time. *Shrivel*—contract, reduce.

Para. 117.

Prove—turn out to be. *Remedy*—that which counteracts or cures, medicine.

Para. 118.

You had better....bulls—it would have been better for you if you were not born at all than to approach the bulls, i. e., if you are afraid of them, you are sure to die.

Para. 119.

Set his heart—was intent. *Steadfastly*—firmly. *Positively*—absolutely, strongly. *Let go*—quitted. *Pointed*—showed. *Regularly appearing...vanishing*—i. e., just as the bulls were exhaling or inhaling. *Surrounding obscurity*—darkness around. *Stealing out*—coming out without making any noise.

Para. 120.

Gush out—come out. *Plentifully*—copiously. *Foot tramp*—foot steps, sound produced by his steps. *Spouted forth*—gushed out. *By the way*—the manner in which. *Got upon their feet*—stood upon. *Vivid*—brilliant. *Jet*—a spout emitting flame. *Belched forth*—cast up.

Lit up—lighted. *Momentary flash*—flash of light lasting only for a moment. *As a streak...lightning*—as swiftly as the flash of lightning.

Page 175.

Kindled up—lit up. *Scene*—place of occurrence, the pasture. *Sheets of white flame*—broad stream of very brilliant light. *Galloping*—coming swiftly on. *Right*—directly. *Sticking up*—standing upright. *Stiffly*—rigidly. *Fashion*—way, habit. *Herbage*—vegetables. *Set it all.....blaze*—set it on fire. *Curled*—coiled, shrank into ringlets. *A jot*—in the least degree. *Asbestos*—a substance proof against fire.

Para. 121.

Encouraged—emboldened. *Screwed-up*—twisted. *Grip*—grasp. *Vice*—an iron or wooden screw press for holding anything tightly while being filed. Give its different meanings. *Broken the spell...fierceness*—set at naught their fierceness and breathing out fire which were only caused by enchantment. *Spell*—enchantment. *Handling*—managing, dealing with. *Favourite method*—manner preferred by. *Assail*—attack, encounter. *Taking the bull.....horns*—attacking or encountering a threatened danger fearlessly, going forth boldly to meet a difficulty. *To grip him.....thing*—to catch hold of him by the tail produces very nearly the same effect. *Throw aside fear*—cast away fear, be fearless. *Overcome*—gain mastery over, bring under control. *Despising*—looking down upon with contempt, scorning.

Para. 122.

Yoke—fasten to the plough. *Harness*—put the harness on. *Rusting*—becoming rusty, impairing by time and for want of use. *Furrow*—the straight hollow trench made in the earth by the plough. *Draw a furrow*—plough. *In breaking up*—in turning up, ploughing. *Greensward*—green turf, the grassy surface of land.

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Quarter—one fourth part. *Black earth*—dark soil,

see *The Dragon's Teeth*, para. 109. *Scattered broad cast*—scattered or sowed abroad by hand, threw them at large from the hand. *Harrowed*—covered them with earth by means of a harrow—a frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for smoothing ploughed land and covering seeds sown. *Brush harrow*—a harrow with bristles attached to it.

Para. 123.

Must we wait.....time—shall we have to wait long for the crop coming out.

Para. 124.

A crop of armed men—a number of terrible warriors. *Never fails to spring up*—is sure to arise.

Para. 125.

Threw its bright beam—was shining brilliantly. *Viewing*—looking at. *Blades*—leaves. *Peep from*—be visible, spring up. *Clod*—lump of earth. *Ripened for sickle*—matured and be ready for harvesting. *Sickle*—a hooked instrument for cutting grain. *Sparkling*—shining. *Sprouted*—rose, heaved. *Heads*—points. *Dazzling*—very bright. *Polished*—smooth and glossy. *Bearded visages*—faces with beards. *Struggling*—trying, making violent efforts. *Imprisoning earth*—earth which held them back. *Wrath*—anger. *Defiance*—a challenge to combat, aggressiveness. *Half grown out of*—half come out. *Impatience*—restlessness. *Restraint*—check, want of liberty. *As it were, tore.....roots*—they came out of the earth with such violent effort as if they were trees and forcibly uprooted. *Armed for battle* furnished with arms and ready to fight. *Clangour*—sharp, shrill, harsh sound, clang. *Eyed*—looked at. *Stormy passions*—violent impulses, here, anger.

Page 177.

Human brother—a man who is his brother, fellow-man. *In recompense of*—in return of. *Boon*—gift. *Existence*—life-birth. *Ready to take.....existence*—prepared to kill all fellowmen in return of the gift of life

they received from them; *i. e.*, they owed their existence to men and they wanted to kill them for the benefit they had received.

Para. 126.

Moonlit field—field lighted by the moon. *Excusable*—justifiable. *They had women.....mothers*—so they never inherited their tender nature. *Rejoiced*—pleased, delighted. *Bent*—inclined, intent. *Alexander*—the great King of Macedon, who conquered Persia and invaded India. *Napoleon*—too well known to need any notes. *Raise*—collect. *As easily.....did*—because they had to induce men to enlist, and then train them before they were fit for action.

Para. 127.

Boiling over—violently excited or agitated. *Redhot thirst*—eager desire, longing. *Lead us to the charge*—direct us to the attack. *Death or victory*—either we shall conquer or die. *Outcry*—loud cry, confused noise. *Bellow forth*—roar out, shout aloud. *At their tongue's end*—ready to be uttered. Cf. *at finger's end*. *Draw*—take out of the sheathe. *Take for*—consider, regard as. *Uplifted*—raised. *Protruded*—projected, thrust forward. *Withstand*—oppose. *With his single arm*—unaided, alone. *Bloodthirsty*—thirsting for blood, eager for shedding blood. *Battalion*—a body of soldier's consisting of several companies, a body of men drawn up in battle array. *There was nothing....done*—there was no better course to follow. *Valiantly*—boldly fighting, bravely.

Paras. 128—130.

Snatch up—take up.

Discern—see. *Fire flashing.....eyes*—their eyes were so red on account of their anger as if fire was coming out of them.

Page 178.

Blade aloft—uplifted sword. *Glanced*—flew off side-wise. *Comrade*—companion. *Flew right*—darted directly. *Hitting*—striking. *Smartly*—sharply, severely.

Took for granted—assumed as admitted. *Next neighbour*—one standing next to him. *Confusion*—disorder. *Spread through.....host*—affected the whole army i.e., the whole army fell into confusion. *Hacking*—cutting, mangling. *Hewing*—cutting in pieces. *Stabbing*—wounding with pointed weapons. *Lopping off*—cutting off. *Memorable*—remarkable. *Admiration*—wonder together with esteem. *Incredibly short time*—in such a short time as surpassing belief. *But one*—except one. *Stretched*—laid. *Lifeless*—dead. *Survivor*—one who lives after another. *Force*—strength left. *Crimson*—red with blood. *Exultation*—rapturous delight, transport. *Immortal*—everlasting, never-dying.

Para. 131.

Feverish—eager, excited. *Tasted*—enjoyed, experienced.

Para. 132.

Bed of honour—because they fought honourably and died like heroes. *Sly*—wily, cunning. *Simpleton*—foolish person. *What*—for what they are fighting and dying. *Posterity*—succeeding generations. *Laurel*—the bay-tree; a crown of laurels was used by the ancients to put on a person who had gained honours or victory. *Battered*—beaten with successive blows. *The world.....helmet*s—there will be fools enough in the world who will ever fight and die not knowing why they are fighting and thinking that when they are dead and gone, the after generations will venerate their memory for their achievements. *Self-conceit*—an over-high opinion of one's self. abilities &c. *Tumbled down*—fell down. *Could you help* &c.—because fell down dead crying. "Immortal fame." *N. B.*—Paras. 126-133 describe author's view about modern war. Students will do well to remember what he says in these paras.

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Paras. 133-140.

Gravely—seriously. *Well worth* &c.—not valuable enough to gain it after so much blood-shed.

Differently—in a different manner. *Needs*—necessarily. *Object*—end in view. *Performed*—done. *Allotted*—given, appointed. *Fulfilled*—performed.

Agreeably—in accordance with. *Betimes*—early. *Presence-chamber*—audience-room, chamber where visitors are received, a room in which a great personage receives company. *Made a low obeisance*—bowed his head low.

Heavy—sleepy. *Concluded*—made up your mind.

Accomplished—done performed. *Solicit*—earnestly ask. *Encounter*—met. *Depart*—go away.

Scowled—frowned. *Excessively*—very much. *Disturbed*—agitated. *Kingly promise*—promise made by a king. *Luck*—fortune.

Page 180.

Run the risk—incur the danger.

Undutiful—failing to perform her duty, disobedient. *Fairly*—justly *To speak my mind freely*—to speak plainly to you what I think. *Set eyes on*—look at.

The grove of Mars—the wood of the war-god. *Spread all sail*—unfurl all the sails to go quickly. *Scheme*—plan. *Depended*—rested. *Doubtful point*—event the issue of which was doubtful. *Hastening down*—coming down hastily. *Beckoned*—made a sign. *Done him so much service*—helped him so much. *Be depended upon*—be trusted, be believed.

Paras. 141—144.

Upright—honest. *Risk*—danger.

On the contrary—on the other hand. *Positively*—absolutely. *Refuses*—declines. *Give up*—make over.

More—more than what you already know.

Page 181.

Put to the sword—kill. *Be of good courage*—don't get dejected, be cheerful. *Get*—secure.

Appointed—fixed. *Stealing*—passing without being seen. *Suspended*—hung. *Nodding*—shaking. *Lowing*—making a loud noise (as oxen). *Snout*—the projecting nose of a beast. *Rubbed*—pressed. *Caressed*—patted.

Tamed—subdued. *Extinguished*—put out. *Inconvenience*—discomfort. *Shrivelled*—turned into wrinkles by the heat, scorched. *Contrived*—managed. *Sulphurous vapour*—steam caused by sulphur in their stomachs.

Para. 145.

Patting—gently striking with hands. *Struggled*—tried. *Leaf-strewn earth*—earth covered with leaves.

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Obscurity—darkness. *One overhead*—there was a sky above. *Squeezed*—pressed.

Para. 146.

Venerable—because both old and sacred. *Radiance*—brightness. *Resembling*—looking. *Golden glory*..... sun—bright, red light caused by the sun while setting. *At about a man's height*—as high as a man is. *A little farther within the wood*—a little way interior in the wood.

Paras. 147—151.

Meed—reward. *Glitters*—shines.

Gaze—look at. *Questionable*—priceless. *Longed*—desired.

Gloriously—brightly. *Rapture*—extreme delight, transport. *Dipped*—bathed; washed.

Guard—keep watch over.

Slipped out—escaped, passed out; i. e., he forgot everything about it. *Came to pass*—happened. *Antelope*—a species of deer, *barah singá*. *Yellow radiance*—yellow coloured brightness of the golden fleece. *Bounding*—leaping. *Flectly*—swiftly. *Thurst forth*—came forward. *Scaly body*—body full of scales. *Twisted*—twined.

Page 183.

Snap—bite.

Para. 152.

Sensible—conscious, aware. *Inclined*—disposed.

Waving—moving. *Undulating*—moving up and down. *Arm's length*—distance of an arm. *Hideous*—ghostly, horrible. *Uncomfortable*—unpleasant. *Gape*—width of the mouth when opened.

Paras. 153—155.

Prospect—hope, chance.

Jason answered.....forward—Jason did not answer by words of mouth but drawing his sword went forward to show what his chance was.

Angel—attendant or guardian spirit. It is the belief of some that every one has a guardian angel to look after him. *Potion*—draught, liquid medicine. *Effectually*—successfully, thoroughly. *Business*—here, death. *Which will do.....sword*—which will produce the desired effect on the dragon more thoroughly than the sword-blow will do.

Para. 156.

Darting—rushing forward. *At a stretch*—by one effort. *Tossed*—poured out. *Outrageous*—furious, atrocious. *Wriggle*—twisting to and fro. *Flinging*—throwing. *Tip-top*—the extreme top. *Motionless*—without motion.

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Para. 157.

Sleeping potion—draught which induces sleep. *One always finds.....later*—sooner or later services of these harmful creatures can be utilised; i.e., they may do some service some day. *Outright*—at once, completely.

Para. 158.

Illuminated—brightened. *Passed*—went on. *Disappeared*—vanished. *Duskiness*—obscurity, darkness. *Espying*—seeing at a distance. *Disporting*—diverting, amusing. *Embark*—go on board ship. *Intervened*—came between, interposed.

Paras. 159—161.

Drew—came. *Ordinary eagerness*—usual earnestness, *Grave*—solemn,

For your life—to save your life.

Bound—spring, leap. *Gave a mighty shout*—shouted out very lustily. *Cadence*—rhythm, tune. *Homeward bound*—going towards home. *Bound*—ready to go. *Careering*—moving or running rapidly.

THE END.

